The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,202 New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY.
L.	Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	24th Oct.
L.	Nizam	2726	500	G. W. Atkinson	31st ,,
L.	Shannon	4149	800	R. S. Murray	7th Nov.
M.	Surat	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	14th ,,
L.	Cathay	2953	500	T. Fairthough	21st ,,
L.	Arabia	3438	550	S. F. Cole	28th ,,
L.	Parramatta	4750	800	A. E. Barlow	5th Dec.
M.	Pekin	3900	600	A. Symons	12th ,,
L.	Malwa	2959	500	A. W. Adamson	19th ,,
L.	Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris	26th ,,
					1884.
L.	Rosetta	3202	700	G. W. Brady	2nd Jan.
M.	Venetia	2726	500	A. H. Daniell	9th ,,
L.	Massilia	4911	1000	S. D. Shallard	16th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On	1884.
MASSILIA	4911	1000	S. D. Shallard	31st	Oct.
SUTLEJ	4194	800	A. H. Johnson	14th	Nov.
PESHAWUR	3200	600	J. C. Babot	28th	,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Oct. 13, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

[illegible]OUTE.
[illegible]AY for MAR-
[illegible]



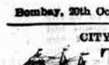
THE new [illegible] COLOMBO, 2,7[illegible] horse-power, will [illegible] for MARSEILLES November. She carries a Doctor [illegible]

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.
The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—
Via Calais and Dover (Mail).....1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe .....1st class „ 6 13 1
Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.
For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th October, 1884.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE following are the probable sailings, Bombay to either Liverpool or London :—

	Tons.	Comdr.	Sailings about
S.S. City of Manchester	3125	A. Macdonald	15th Nov.
S.S. City of Carthage ..	2650	D. McPherson	15th Dec.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 5th Sept. 1884. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.



THE following are the probable sailings :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Name.	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing about
s.s. BELGRAVIA.	5000	1000	G. C. Boothby.	22nd Nov.

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 20th September, 1884. Agents.

STEAMER TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.



THE first class steamer ASHBURNER, 1,613 tons register, Captain Lambert, will LEAVE on or about the end of this month. For cargo, specie, animals' and passengers' freight, apply to the undersigned. The vessel has also first class cabin accommodation.

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Charterers.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES per steamer HINDOUSTAN which arrived here from Mauritius, are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and PAY FREIGHT at the office of the undersigned and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th October, 1884.

THE SIMLA MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE Invite TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a NEW TOWN HALL. Particulars can be obtained by application to the Secretary.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
THE ESPLANADE, BOMBAY,
Opposite the Polo and Cricket Ground and next the Gymkhana,
With a splendid view of the Sea and Malabar Hill.

THIS Hotel has been lately enlarged and contains first-class accommodation for Visitors and Boarders. Comfort, Cleanliness and Civility.
TERMS MODERATE.
The Hotel being a detached building possesses every advantage.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments, in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a limited extent on the following terms :—

6 / 5½ / 5 / 5% per annum subject to { 18 months' / 12 ,, / 9 ,, / 6 ,, } notice of withdrawal.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.L.A.,
Managing Director,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd October, 1884, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 27th October, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on 6th November, 1884, at 4 p.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd October, 1884, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1884. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEILLER'S
DUNDEE MARMALADE.

THIS brand, pronounced to be the finest of all the Preserves made from BITTER ORANGES, like the Jams prepared by this
CELEBRATED SCOTCH PRESERVER
Has preference over all other kinds.
1 lb. tins 6 As., 2 lb. tins 10 As., cash.

Sole Agents for the Presidency,
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
BOMBAY CHUTNEY,

Prepared with the purest and finest ingredients at their Manufactory, Byculla, is indisputably the best condiment of its kind in India.

Per Bottle, Cash Re. 1.

TREACHER & Co. (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

INDIA-RUBBER TUBING.

PURE, Perfectly elastic, and warranted the very best made. Sizes of interior diameter ⅛ inch to 1 inch.

KEMP AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

GERMAN POWDER,
(COMPOUND LIQUORICE POWDER OF THE GERMAN PHARMACOPŒIA.)

NOW in universal use at Home as a safe and mild aperient, especially serviceable in cases of Hæmorrhoids, Chronic Constipation, and other irregularities. Strongly recommended.
Bottle 12 Annas.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

LADIES'
ELASTIC BELTS

IN a great variety of patterns and of every size.
BAYLEY'S LATEST PRIZE MEDAL BELT.
ALL SILK ELASTIC BELTS.
SILK ELASTIC AND WHALEBONE.
SILK ELASTIC LACING.
BELTS OF JEAN, COTTON, ELASTIC AND OTHER MATERIALS.

LADIES' SANITARY TOWELS,
Per packet of 1 doz., Re. 1-8.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

PERFUMES
OF EXCEPTIONAL EXCELLENCE.

KEMP'S

Rondeletia.	Eau de Cologne.
	Lavender Water.

ATKINSON'S

Ess. Bouquet.	Wood Violet.
Jockey Club.	Sweet Briar.
White Rose.	New Mown Hay
Edelweiss.	Empress of India.

LUNDBORG'S (New York)

Edenia.	Maréchal Niel.
Fascination.	Tally Ho.

Bayley's Ess. Bouquet.
Piesse and Lubin's Oppoponax.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

JUST ARRIVED at R. SCOTT and Co. a fresh batch of AUSTRALIAN HORSES, comprising pairs, saddle-backs and single-harness horses, specially selected by Mr. W. MACKLIN, the largest importer to this country. All are thoroughly trained and can be seen in saddle and harness.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY is now prepared to supply are and incandescent lights with all accessories; special portable machinery for temporary purposes. Lights erected and working in 48 hours for weddings and entertainments.

Estimates supplied for lighting streets, mills, railway stations, &c., by the most approved systems and at the lowest prices.

Lights from 20 to 50,000-candle power each. Apply to J. O. S. ELMORE, Mody Bay Works.

THE CASH BAZAAR, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CASH BAZAAR, Limited, will be held at the Office of Messrs. Macfarlane and Singlehurst, No. 15, Rampart Row, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 24th day of October, 1884, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of transacting the business of which notice has been sent by Post to the Members of the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WM. SILLITOE,
Secretary and Manager.
Bombay, 11th October, 1884.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited,
SOLE CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT IN INDIA FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS TO BRITISH TROOPS.

THE Company having at a great cost perfected its machinery for the manufacture of Broad-cloths, Serges, great coatings and fabrics of a similar nature, is now in a position to register orders for these goods. The cloths manufactured by this Company are warranted to be of pure wool throughout, and for cheapness, durability and finish will be found unsurpassed.

Price Lists and Samples may be had on application to
THE MANAGER.

THE NAPIER HOTEL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, 15, Marine-street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 12 noon, to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet for the period ended the 30th September, 1884.
2. To sanction the payment of a dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To appoint an auditor and fix his remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 15th October to the 23rd idem, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
For pro DADABHOY COWASJEE'S SONS.
K. M. SHROFF,
Bombay, 14th October, 1884. Secretaries.

TREACHER & CO.'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

THIS WHISKY is a blend from some of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland, and is guaranteed to consist of Pure Malt Spirit only. TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY is thoroughly matured, very mellow, and entirely free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

As large holders of the different kinds from which TREACHER'S BLENDED GLENLIVET is made, we are in a position to allow the various distillings to become thoroughly amalgamated before being bottled, an advantage which consumers of the article will readily appreciate.

TREACHER'S BLENDED GLENLIVET.

TREACHER and Co. feel that it would be an insult to the intelligence of their constituents to put forward Chemical Analyses and Medical Reports regarding this "Fine Old Spirit," as, however gratifying these may be in themselves, they are obviously useless as affording a guarantee that the Spirit offered is the same as that commented upon.

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

TREACHER and Co. consider that the proper test of excellence of any article consists in the demand for it, and judged by that standard, the fact that the sale of TREACHER'S OLD GLENLIVET has increased more than twenty fold during the past ten years, and continues monthly to increase, may be accepted as conclusive proof of its character and value.

TREACHER & Co.'s GLENLIVET WHISKY.

TREACHER & CO.'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

Cash Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEW GOODS !

ASQUITH AND LORD

HAVE a fine and varied ASSORTMENT added to each Department of their WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT, and they respectfully invite inspection of the same. Gentlemen proceeding to Europe, Australia or elsewhere can be supplied with all the suitable WARM UNDER CLOTHING, WARM SUITS, THICK ULSTER OVER COATS, MAUDS, RUGS, MUFFLERS, &c, &c., at the shortest possible notice.

ASQUITH & LORD,
THE WELL-KNOWN OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL TO LADIES.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN are now prepared with their LATEST DELIVERY of DRESS MATERIALS, MILLINERY, SUNSHADES, &c., from the best London and Paris houses. Special attention is asked to the many new Fabrics, for Dresses, Costumes, &c., amongst which will be found Specialities in Stamped and Plain Velvets, Plushes, Velveteens, Pekin Velours, Rhadamas, Satin, Brochés, Moirés, Checked and Plain Surahs, the New Printed Nun's Veiling, Double Nun's Veiling, Beige, Tweeds, Heather Mixtures, Fancy Cloths, Plain and Twilled Cashmeres.

In Washing Fabrics : Sateens in all colours and shades, French Pompadours, Brocaded, Plain Silk and Spot Zephyrs, Ecru spot, Sprigged and Tambour Muslins.

Fancy Dress Materials, Grenadine, Plain and Broche, Black and Colors, Angora Brocades, Shaded Silk, Canvas Gauze, Self-colored Plumate Muslins, &c.

A very choice selection of Sunshades in all the leading Colours.
Laces in all colours. Jet and Crystal Laces.
Also many Novelties not enumerated above.
Inspection respectfully solicited.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN,
DRESSMAKERS, MILLINERS, AND LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
67, APOLLO-STREET.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY,

BEG to call the attention of the Public to the following SPECIALITIES in their large stock of which they can strongly recommend, and which have gained for their qualities as Timekeepers a widespread reputation.

THEIR SILVER 50 RS. LEVER WATCH.

The great and increasing demand for these Watches have induced Messrs. F. L. & Co to make them in all sizes, and either in hunting, half-hunting and open face cases.
The "smallest" the usual size of a Lady's Watch, would be an admirable substitute for a Lady's Gold Watch when travelling or for daily use.

THEIR SILVER 75 RS. WATCH

Has all the qualifications of the 50 Rupees Watch, but is in an extra heavy case with gold hinges. Its movement is fitted with a compensation balance and with a hair-spring system Brequet.

THEIR SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES

Rs. 90, 110 and 135.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 40.

Messrs. F. L. & Co. can recommend this well-finished Watch to anyone who requires a strong and serviceable time-keeper, and one which will bear the roughest work.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 60.

Messrs. F. L. & Co. would draw the attention of Railway Companies and employes to these Watches which are of extra large size and can be guaranteed and recommended as reliable time-keepers.

Parcels sent post free throughout the whole of India.
Two years' guarantee is given for all the above Watches.
Initials engraved gratis to buyers. Terms—Cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.'S
CELEBRATED INVALID'S PORTWINE,

Recommended by many Medical Men,
Price Rs. 26 nett per dozen quarts.
This Wine has now many imitations.
See that our Brand is on the Cork and Labels.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS

CAN SUPPLY FROM STOCK THE UNDERMENTIONED MACHINERY, &c., GIVING IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

HORIZONTAL ENGINES, Shanks and Son's "Caledonian," 10, 14 and 20-horse power.
VERTICAL ENGINES, with Boilers, Shanks and Son's 4 and 10-horse power.
PORTABLE ENGINES, Clayton and Shuttleworth's, 10 and 12-horse power.
PORTABLE ENGINES, Hindley's "Diagonal," 4-horse power.
CORNISH BOILER, with 5 Galloway Tubes, 20-horse power.
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, Gwynne's, 6, 7 and 8 inch.
Do. Do. Laurence's Improved, 4, 6, 7, and 8 inch.
STEAM PUMP, with Boiler, Tangye's, 4 inch water and steam cylinders.
PUNCHING AND SHEARING MACHINES.
Single ended to punch and shear ¾ plate.
Double ended, do. do. ¾ plate,
Do. do. do. 1 plate.
PLANING MACHINES, 4' by 1' 6" by 1' 6"
LATHES, SLIDING, SURFACING, AND SCREW CUTTING.
6" centre, 6' bed ; 7½" centre, 8' and 10' bed ;
9" centre, 10' and 12' bed ; 12" centre, 20' bed.
SCREWING MACHINES, Seller's Patent, to screw ¼" to 1½" and ¾" to 2."
DRILLING MACHINES, various sizes.
SAW BENCHES, Ransome's, to carry Saws to 42" dia.
MORTAR MILLS, for Steam and Bullock power, 6, 7 and 8 feet pans.
PUMPS, Lift and Force, of various kinds, for manual power.
FIRE ENGINES, Metallic, for manual power.
CHAFF CUTTING AND GRAIN CRUSHING MACHINES.
CRAB WINCHES, Single and Double purchase, to take 2, 4 and 6 Tons, direct from barrel.
PLYULBLOCKS, CHAINS, AND LIFTING JACKS.
DOULTON'S STONEWARE PIPES, 4 to 12 inches.

BAR IRON, Best Staffordshire, "Hingley's Netherton Crown," Round, Square, and Flat
Do. do. Hull Forge Co., Ordinary and Welsh.
ANGLE AND TEE IRON, of all ordinary sections.
PLATES, for Girder and Ship work, from ¼" to 1" thick.
Do. Lowmoor, for Boiler work.
SHEET IRON, of various gauges.
GALVANIZED, CORRUGATED AND PLAIN SHEETS AND RIDGING, Ash and Lacy's "Globe Crown" brand.
CAST IRON PIPES, turned and bored, 2 to 8 inch ; also Bends and Tees.
WROUGHT IRON, do. ¼" to 4" with fittings.
SLUICE VALVES, with Flanged and Socket Ends.
PLATFORM WEIGHING MACHINES.
TAPS AND DIES, Whitworth's and Chatwin's.
PORTABLE FORGES, Bellows and Fan.
WIRE FENCING, ORNAMENTAL IRON GATES, &c.
ASPHALTE, "Seyssel," and BITUMEN.
STEAM VALVES, COCKS, TRAPS, and other Boiler Fittings.
BOLTS AND NUTS, RIVETS, NAILS, and other small Stores.
PICKAXES, SHOVELS, POWRAHS, DRILLS and Crowbars.
LEATHER BELTING AND DELIVERY HOSE, INDIA-RUBBER SUCTION HOSE, TANNED CANVAS, RUBBER LINED DELIVERY HOSE, &c.
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC POWDER, 15 per cent. acid, and SANITAS POWDER as supplied to Bombay Municipality.
SILICATE PAINTS AND DURESCO in all colours.
LINSEED OIL, Boiled and Raw, TURPENTINE, etc. etc.
FIRE BRICKS AND FIRE CLAY, extra quality.
PORTLAND CEMENT, Gibb's guaranteed quality, in casks of 400 lbs. gross, &c. &c.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY METAL MART.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR

Have always on hand a good assortment of
"TOILET REQUISITES,"
comprising :

SOAPS,	PERFUMES,	POMADES,
TOOTH POWDERS,	EAU DE COLOGNE,	HAIR WASHES,
TOOTH PASTE,	TOILET VINEGAR,	HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH BRUSHES,	RAZORS,	NAIL BRUSHES,
BATH GLOVES,	STROPS,	CLOTHES BRUSHES

And other articles too numerous to detail.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

M. M. MODY & CO.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores.
Engineers' Contractors', Municipality and Railway Requisites.
Iron, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Steel, Lead, Zinc and Metal Merchants.
Weighing Machines, Scales, Spring Balances, and Weights.
Pumps, Centrifugal, Fire, Lift and Force and Well Pumps.
Paints, Hubbuck's Varnish, and Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil.
Pump Hydraulic and Sole Leather English.
Calf, Buck and Kid Skins.
Cooking and Warming Stoves.
Machinery Importers from England,
Wholesale and Retail.
Keep always large stocks in hands.
Prices Moderate.
We have for sale best Sail Canvas, Tarpaulins ; Disinfecting Powder, MacDogal's and Calvert's Leather Hose, India-rubber, and India-rubber Suction Hose and also Delivery Hose.
Iron Blocks, Manilla Rope, Crab Winch, etc., etc.
Up-country orders promptly attended.
Prices furnished on application.
Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

Paris trimmed Bonnets and Hats.
Straw Bonnets and Hats untrimmed.
Ladies' black, white and coloured Suede Gloves.
Ladies' black, white, cream, and cardinal Satin Shoes.
Dress Materials of every Description.
Ball Dresses in Tulle, Gauze, &c.
Rich Silk Dresses, elegantly made.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS, CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO
Estimates for making up dresses, etc., on Application.
Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

THORPE AND CO.,
TAILORS, HOSIERS AND OUTFITTERS,

HAVE the pleasure of informing their LOCAL and MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS of the ARRIVAL of their NEW GOODS for all Departments.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Fancy Coatings, Angola and Cheviot Suitings, Fancy Trouserings, Vestings, Bedford-cords all Shades, also the New Khakee Cord for Regimental Breeches, Whip-cords for Riding, Brown and Black Velveteens, Blue Serges, Broad Cloths, India Tweeds, etc.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

Oxford Cloths, the genuine article, French Cambrics, Silk and Wool, and Wove Flannel, all thoroughly shrunk.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Plain and Fancy Cotton Socks, Plain and Fancy Merino Socks, Lamb's-wool and Hand Knitted Socks, Merino Lamb's-wool and Cotton Stockings for Sportsmen, Black Silk and Fancy Striped Socks for Dress.

SCARVES, TIES, GLOVES, &c.

Knot Scarves, Pin Scarves, Bows, &c., &c., all of the latest fashions, Braces, French and English Kid Gloves, Gent.'s White, Lavender, Drabs assorted, Dogskin, Ringwood, Cloth and White Lisle.

HATS AND HELMETS.

Black Silk Hats for Dress, Drab Tall Hats, Black Felts, Drab, Brown, etc., for evening wear.

Ladies' Helmets and Felt Hats, Hawkes's Regulation Helmets, Hunting Hats, Ellwood's Helmets, Drab and White, Tweed Hats and Caps for Travellers in great variety.

TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUS, &c.

Overland Trunks, Rail Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Air-tight Boxes, Tin Cases, leather Hat Boxes, Rug Straps, Hold-alls, Gladstone Bags, Hand Bags, Riding Belt, Belts, Fitted Gladstone Bags, Despatch Boxes, Helmet Cases.

RUGS AND MAUDS, &c.

Austrian Striped Rugs ; Scotch Mauds, a splendid assortment ; Blankets, Scarlet, White ; Real Eider-down Quilts, Eider-down, Feather and Horse-hair Pillows.

Travellers arriving in Bombay or Homeward bound will find every requi[illegible] this Establishment.

THORPE AND CO.,
MILITARY TAILORS, SHIRTMAKERS
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
MAP OF CHINA
AND
SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.
Size, 36 inches × 30 inches.
Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.
COLOURED.
Price, Re. 1; postage, one anna.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. CLAN MACDONALD, ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to take delivery of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 21st Oct., 1884.

BERAR SURPLUS CASH BALANCES.
NOTICE is hereby given that the sums of Rs. 28,85,000 and 27,99,000 will be available for SUPPLY BILLS at the AKOLA and AMRAOTI TREASURIES respectively, on various dates between the 1st January and the 5th May, 1885. Tenders for the purchase of bills will be called for hereafter.
E. GAY, Accountant-General.

THE BOMBAY COTTON PRESS COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 41¼ per share of Rs. 125, being at the rate of 33 per cent. for the year ending 30th June, 1884, is declared and made payable at this Office No. 7, Church-gate-street, on and after SATURDAY, the 25th October, 1884, to shareholders whose names are on the Register this day. Dated Bombay, 21st October, 1884.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

MATERIAL FOR SERVANTS' CLOTHING.
STOUT BLUE WOOLLEN SERGE, 52 inches wide, from Rs. 1-8-0 per yard. Warm Twilled BLANKETING, 5 feet wide, Rs. 1-6-0 per yard. Broad-cloth and Fine Serges of various colors, also Grey Army Flannel.
For Samples apply to
THE ELGIN WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

TO BE LET for one year from 1st December, or sooner if required, either furnished or unfurnished, a commodious and airy BUNGALOW, at Malabar Hill. For rent and other particulars, apply to
E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.
4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, a cool RESIDENCE in Military Square, at present occupied by J. A. Kirkbride, Esq. Rent, Rs. 100. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.
4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, furnished, the GROUND FLOOR of a Bungalow in Middle Colaba. For further particulars apply to
E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.
4, Hummum-street.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH dividend of Rs. 25 per share for the half-year ended 30th June last, will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum-street, to those shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 16th instant, on production of share certificates.
By order of the Board of Directors,
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE SONS AND Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 21st October, 1884.

JUST RECEIVED.
TIDMAN'S SEA SALT
TIDMAN'S SEA SALT
TIDMAN'S SEA SALT
Per box of 7 lbs., As. 14.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL
EAU DE COLOGNE,
SUPERIOR to any other in the market in fragrance, durability, and as an article Toilet. Money returned if not approved.
Per case of six bottles, Rs. 2-4.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited, BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST UNPACKED
BENGER'S
SELF-DIGESTIVE
FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
A delicious and highly Nutritive.
Cash net, Re. 1-2 per tin.
COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited, WHOLE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS. BOMBAY AND POONA.
Telephone No. 39.

ASK FOR
HOP BITTERS, Rs. 2-10 net.
HOP BITTERS, Rs. 2-10 net.
HOP BITTERS, Rs. 2-10 net.
A Fresh consignment of the above has been just received by
COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited, BOMBAY AND POONA.

ANTI-MALARIOUS
FEVER AND PURIFYING PILLS.
THESE Pills will be found valuable for the cure of Neuralgia, Headache (especially Neuralgia of head, face, and neck), Sciatica, Lumbago, Malarial Fevers, Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Bowels and Stomach and occasional Diarrhœa. To frequenters to the malarious places these Pills prove to be a strong safeguard.
Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.
COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited, BOMBAY AND POONA.

SUPERIOR ÆRATED WATERS,
PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT,
MANUFACTURED with utmost care, with perfectly pure water passed through a set of charcoal filters.

SODA-WATER, ÆRATED-WATER	Re. 0 10 per doz.
LEMONADE, GINGERADE, POTASH-WATER	" 0 12 "
TONIC-WATER, RASPBERRYADE	" 0 14 "
GINGER-ALE	" 1 4 "

Bottles charged extra.
COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited, BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAY RUM AND GLYCERINE HAIR WASH
POSSESSES wonderfully stimulating properties, and promotes the growth of the Hair without injury to the skin.
Price Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8 per bottle.

ERASMUS WILSON'S HAIR WASH,
Prepared from the formula of the late Professor Wilson. An excellent remedy for preventing the Hair falling off.
Price Rs. 2-4 per bottle.

LIMEJUICE AND GLYCERINE
Effectually cleanses the skin, of the Head and promotes the growth of the Hair.
Per bottle 14 as. and Re. 1-4.
THOMSON AND TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 132.

MENTHOL CONES
[illegible]TALLINE JAPANESE ESSENTIAL OIL OF PEPPERMINT.
[illegible]eparation is strongly recommended as a [illegible] application for Neuralgia and Sciatica. [illegible]lso said to give relief in cases of Gout. [illegible]e Cone in stoppered glass-bottle.
Price Re. 1-2.

[illegible]EB AND STRAMMONIUM CIGARETTES.
[illegible]ended for Catarrh, Hay Fever, [illegible]nd Bronchial Affections. [illegible]xes, As. 12 each.

[illegible]ND COUGH BALSAM
[illegible]medy for Bronchitis, Whooping [illegible] and most affections of the Chest.
Bottle Re. 1.
[illegible]ED ONLY BY
[illegible] AND TAYLOR, [illegible]EMISTS, [illegible]E ROAD, BOMBAY.

[illegible] THE BLADDER.
[illegible]tion, all Kidney and similar [illegible]n-palba! [illegible] Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE first-class steamer HINDOSTAN, sailing for Marseilles on or about 3rd November, has accommodation for a few first-class passengers. She has a Doctor on board. Passage money including wines, Rs. 450. For further particulars apply to
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.
CALLIAN MOTEE & CO.,
FANCY MART, PICQUET-ROAD,
Near the old Sailors' Home.
CALLIAN MOTEE & CO. beg to inform the public that from WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, for a period of fifteen days, GOODS of various description WILL BE SOLD at CONSIDERABLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh Stock expected shortly. All the pieces have the prices marked on them per yard, and constituents are requested to make offers for any goods they may require.
No reasonable offer will be declined.
THE GOODS CONSIST OF—
LADIES' REQUISITES, BONNETS, FEATHERS, GLOVES, LACES, SILKS, SATINS, POMPADOURS, CHECKS, MERINOES, and other cloths too numerous to mention.
A TRIAL INSPECTION IS SOLICITED.

NOTICE.
RE NOWROJEE ARDESEER DAWER, Deceased.
PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act" 1866, Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims against the estate of NOWROJEE ARDESEER DAWER, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, deceased, who died at Bombay aforesaid on the 25th day of February, 1884, and probate of whose will was on the 29th day of April, 1884, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to BAI MHERBAI and Mr. DADABHOY NOWROJEE DAWER (widow and son respectively of the said deceased) both of Bombay, Parsi inhabitants, are required to send to the said Executrix and Executor No. 6, Cowasjee Patel-street, Fort, or No. 50, Warden-road, Cumballa, Bombay, within one Calendar month from the date hereof, that is to say, on or before the 23rd day of November, 1884, particulars of their claims, after which date the Executrix and Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims of which the Executrix and Executor shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property or money belonging thereto in their hands are hereby required to hand over such property or pay such moneys to the said Executrix and Executor.—Dated this 21st day of October, 1884.
PAYNE, GILBERT, and SAYANI. Solicitors for the Executrix and Executor.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

HARRY—How could I doubt you? Forgive me. I know your heart is mine. Your words give me courage, and no earthly power can now induce me to give in to the Old Duffer. Sandy had now better try somebody else. Write in cipher to Amy. I don't think she will betray us. But be very cautious. Kisses from your "little rosebud." Madeleine.

CHUBB AND SON'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper, and Key Boxes, Locks and Pad-locks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

TRICYCLES!!! Just received another consignment of splendid Coventry Machines, with ball bearings, patent band brake, and other latest improvements.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

THE KENSINGTON ELECTRICAL CABINET. Every student of Electricity should possess one. Instruction and amusement combined, Rs. 4 each.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

WORTH A TRIAL—All wool tweed suits, Rs. 17. Trousers, Rs. 8-8. Nett Cash. JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Meadow-street, Fort.

PARROT and CANARY CAGES in great variety and assorted sizes.—Pestonjee Sorabjee & Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

FOR SALE.—BROUGHAM (in good order) and Grey ARAB HORSE. Apply to N. S. R., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

W[illegible]der Press and Card Printing Press in good working order. Apply to the Portuguese Consulate, No. 9, Forbes-street, Fort.

TO BE LET, "Elphinstone Lodge," Matheran, fully furnished, immediate possession. Apply to J. DICKSON, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

WANTED, by an experienced young man employment as Book-keeper or Correspondent. Highest references. Moderate salary. Apply M., care of this paper.

WANTED—A Mechanical Engineer who has just finished an engagement is desirous of an appointment. First class testimonials and references. Address, X. Y. Z., care of this paper.

WANTED, by an Experienced NURSE, who is on her way from England, an engagement to return in charge of Invalid or Children early in November. Highest testimonials. Apply G. T. C., Office of this paper.

TURN-OUT, FOR SALE—English-built light Mail Phaeton, removable hood, convertible into Dog-cart. A high-caste Grey Arab HORSE, quiet; age 6, 14 hands. Set of single Harness, brass mounted, English leather, in very good order. Apply Surgeon-Major KEITH, Colaba.

TEMPLE BAR, Bombay, TOM SAYERS, MANAGER. BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, and DINNERS.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN (the most central and Comfortable Hotel on the Hill), IS NOW OPEN.

THE RAM BAGH TEA ESTATE, *via* Saharunpur, N. W. P. Flavoury tea always in stock. Terms favourable. Sample free on application.

BOMBAY LIVERY STABLE COMPANY, opposite Byculla Club, Bellasis-road, Byculla.

BOMBAY LIVERY STABLE COMPANY. All sorts of carriages and horses for sale and hire.

BOMBAY LIVERY STABLE COMPANY. Very favourable rates for carriages to monthly hirers.

BOMBAY LIVERY STABLE COMPANY. Horses bought, sold, or taken in exchange.

BOMBAY LIVERY STABLE COMPANY. Loose boxes for horses at Livery. Horses shod. Horses broken to saddle and harness.

GIVE your Dhobie OLIVE SOAP and notice the improvement in the linen. At all Chemists and Grocers. 4 annas per bar.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay, were the only firm who obtained a Prize Medal for Billiard Balls at the Calcutta Exhibition.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S SCOTCH WHISKY as supplied to the Bombay Club and Yacht Club. Importers, PHIPSON & Co., 18, Forbes-street.

LADIES' and Gent.'s Riding Hats and Helmets of superior quality, at Y. A. LACKA & Co.'s, Civil and Military Tailors, corner of Meadow and Hummum-streets.

SPECIALITIES!—Just arrived new Tweeds, new Angolas, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, from Rs. 20 per suit, net. Nansee Khyraz & Co., 13, Meadow-street.

£6,277,986-3-0 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Office. New Assurances last financial year £1,300,000.

FOR SALE, chesnut English Gelding, 16-0½ hands high, rising seven years old, and formerly a trained charger. Price Rs. 1,200. Apply to R. SCOTT and Co., Girgaum.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LADIES' Tailor made Ulsters, Riding Habits, New Market Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

18-CARAT GOLD CONCERT FLUTE, with sterling silver keys and mounts, Carte's Patent of 1851, Rockstro's model, a magnificent toned instrument, very seldom used. Cost price in London last year, £105. Price Rs. 1,000, fitted in long morocco case. Apply D. B., Adyar, Madras.

TO BOMBAY CYCLISTS.—Gentlemen interested in cycling are requested to write to Mr. R. Davies, Honorary Secretary, Bombay Cycling Club, care of Treacher and Co., Limited, Byculla, for particulars of a General Meeting to be held for the election of officers for the season 1884-85.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A safe investment in Panchgani. Four well furnished Bungalows known as the Four Cottages, centrally situated in an extensive compound with a well. For particulars apply to Mr. R. Royal, Igutpuri, or Mr. Nasserwanjee Dossabhoy, Merchant and House Agent, Mahableshwar.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, also a splendid selection of goods suitable for Christmas presents.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo-street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Directors have declared a DIVIDEND of Rs. 6-4 per share, being at the rate of Five per cent. per annum for the half-year ended 30th June, 1884, and that the same will be payable to the shareholders on the Bombay Register on and after the 6th November, 1884.
The Transfer Books will be closed from 22nd instant to 6 proximo, both days inclusive.
JAMES TOD, Agent.
Bombay, 21st October, 1884.

TO BE LET, from 1st November next, an upper-storeyed comfortable BUNGALOW in Grant-road, opposite to the Grant-road Station, entirely open to the westerly breeze. It consists of a very large drawing and dining-room, and three bed-rooms. If desired accommodation for five bed-rooms could be made. The whole place as matted with China matting. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
2, Hornby Row, Fort.

TO BE LET, from 1st November next, the newly built HOUSE, known as the "Swiss Cottage," facing the sea and open to the westerly breeze. Rent only Rs. 60. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
2, Hornby-Row, Fort.

TO BE LET, from 1st December next, two airy BED-ROOMS, on the top floor of a house with the use of a Kitchen. Rent only Rs. 50. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
2, Hornby-row, Fort.

NOTICES.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM-COAL.
THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by
J. P. HIGGINSON & Co., 25, Castle-street, Liverpool, England.

BASCH & PARDOWITZ.
VIENNA AND PARIS CASH BAZAAR.
READY-MADE CLOTHES FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.
WE beg to announce to the public in Bombay and up-country that we have established ourselves at No. 4, Hummum-street, Fort. We have the latest fashions arrived from Paris and Vienna, and beg to solicit that our prices are considerably cheaper.
We beg for a trial which will satisfy the public. Every requisite for Ladies' toilette in stock from the latest Fashions in Paris, too numerous to mention. Chairs of every description.
BASCH AND PARDOWITZ, PROPRIETORS.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
NEW ARRIVAL.
DESPATCH BOXES.
STATIONERY CABINETS.
WRITING CASES.
PURSES, POCKET BOOKS, & CARD CASES.
MAGIC LANTERNS.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES AND CASES.
CHURCH SERVICES, PRAYER BOOKS.
SILVER PENCIL CASES.
INKSTANDS.
COMPENDIUM OF GAMES.
DRESSING BAGS AND CASES.
WORK BASKETS.
GLADSTONE BAGS PLAIN AND FITTED.
SILVER SMELLING SALT BOTTLES.
HAND-BAGS OF ALL SIZES.
PERFUMERY, LUBIN'S, ATKINSON'S, PIVER'S, HENDRIE'S, &c.
PERFUME VAPORIZERS.
GLASS TABLE ORNAMENTS.
MUSICAL BOXES.
HAND ORGANS.
&c., &c.

1885
LETTS'S DIARIES
OF
ALL SHAPES AND SIZES
AT OUR
USUAL LOW PRICES.
ALSO
A LARGE AND VARIED SELECTION OF OFFICE REQUISITES, &c.
BOLTON AND COMPANY.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.

CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES in great variety, just to ha[illegible]d from the first makers of Paris and Vienna.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.—Finest quality. Sizes (in inches) 15 by 21, 16 by 22, 18 by 24, 19 by 25, 22 by 28, 24 by 30, 24 by 32. Price 2 to 3½ As. per lb.

VIENNA CHAIRS, bent walnutwood, the cheapest, best, and most elegant drawing, bed-room or dining room chair extant: light, strong, and comfortable; easily dis[illegible]nted, and eminently adapted for up-country use. Illustrated Price list on application.

SUPERFINE CARD-BOARDS, suitable for INVITATION and ADMISSION-CARDS, DRAWING and PICTURE-[illegible] MOUNTS, &c., &c.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1 quire each, Rs. 4-8 per quire.

COOKING STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping, complete; No. 6, Rs. 80; No. 7, Rs. 100.

BATH-TUBS.—Galvanized Iron Bath-Tubs, with swivel handles, for district use. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10, 12, and 15 each.

GERMAN BEER.—Fresh stock just to hand, in quarts and pints, clear and sparkling.

PIANO INSULATORS, Green, Amber, White, &c., per set of 4, R[illegible].

TOBACCO HUMIDERATORS.—Ornamental Porcelain, specially designed for keeping Tobaccos fresh and moist in India's arid clime. Rs. 7-8 each, cash.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Just received, a small parcel of these celebrated Cigars, direct from ORMOND & Co., Switzerland.

SNUFFS.—Prince's Mixture, Morton's Mixture, Real Maccouba, exquisitely aromatic.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.—Just received, a small parcel of the CHOICEST BRANDS, in boxes of 25, 50, and 100 each.

CIGARETTES, manufactured daily fresh and fresh, mild, medium, and full flavored.

SPONGES.—HONEYCOMB HAND AND BATH SPONGES, finest quality, and cheap.

PIANO STOOLS.—Morocco-covered, with patent metal boss and screw. Rs. 25 each.

"LIGHTNING" CIGAR CUTTERS, useful and ornamental, adjusted for 3 sizes of Cigars. No Mess, Club, Bar or Smoking room should be without one. Rs. 6 each.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.
SALE of Building Materials in the Sanitarium Compound, Marine Lines.
Under instructions from Lieutenant-Colonel W. Merriman, R.E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd October, at 3 p.m., at the Sanitarium, Marine Lines, for removal, all the materials of bungalows Nos. 9 and 10, cookroom and servants' quarters Nos. 9 and 10, and stables Nos. 7 to 10, also old stores, viz., railings, felled timber, [illegible] pipes, cocks, &c.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 22nd October, 1884.

FLIES AND BUGS.
Beetles, Insects, Roaches, Ants, Bed-bugs, Rats, Mice, Gophers, Chipmunks, Cleared out by "Rough on Rats." [illegible] Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey, colored, and white piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.
4 cases of handkerchieves.
5 bales of grey dhoties.
8 cases printed white sarries.
7 " colored muslins.
5 " T red twills.
2 " T red bordered shirtings.
5 bales grey shirtings.
5 cases bobbins.
500 oz gold thread.
20 boxes claret, Chateau La Rose and St. Estephe.
On account of the concerned—
1 bale cotton.

AUCTION SALE of Superior Perfumery and Medicine by the well known G. S. Coward & Co.
On THURSDAY, the 30th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, an invoice of superior perfumery and medicine by the well known G. F. Coward & Co., just landed ex s.s Rosetta, consisting of peppermint lozenges, pink jujubes, essence of peppermint and Jamaica ginger, laudanum, balsam capivi, friars bauam, glycerine, milk of roses, Jamaica pomatum, cold cream, victoria and camphorated dentifrice, essence jasmine, smelling salt, carbonate of magnesia, seidlitz powder, &c., &c.
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 22nd October, 1884.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.
BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE of surplus stock of Horses and Carriages at the Bombay Livery Stable Company, opposite the Byculla Club.
On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, in separate lots, each carriage and horse will be sold singly, all the surplus stock consisting of victorias, broughams, shigrams, landaus, hansoms, dog-carts, &c., sets of single and double harness, Arab, Australian and Persian horses, including several handsome pairs, also a corrugated iron-roofed shed, surgical instruments, and other sundry articles.
The above will be on view from Saturday, the 25th instant.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 46, Choupatty, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood frenchpolished and carved household furniture, best plated ware, silverware, crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany sweet-toned grand square pianoforte by Schidmayer and Soehne of Stuttgart, in first rate order, one aviary with a choice collection of birds, handsome china and Japanese vases, very handsome marble flower vases and figures, first rate pictures, rich table ornaments, &c., the property of the late Mr. Robert Myer. Full particulars will be published hereafter and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 43, Hornby-row, Fort, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome rosewood grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, an aviary with rare birds, oleographs, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of J. F. ROBINSON, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Clare-road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, handsome marble figures and flower vases, first-rate pictures and oleographs, &c., the property of a gentleman changing his residence.
Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 3rd prox., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Harkness-road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Ernest Kaps, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome, strong, light English-built landau, suitable for one horse or a pair, a handsome strong English-built single-seated brougham, [illegible] order, a handsome strong chesnut Arab horse quiet to ride and drive, handsome strong well-bred fleabitten grey Arab horse, sets of plated and brass-mounted single harness, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of G. MANSON, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.
N.B.—The plants will be sold at 7 a.m., on the same day.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL-ROAD, BYCULLA.
On WEDNESDAY, the 5th November, at 4 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable landed property:—
All that messuage, tenement, or dwelling house No. 136, on the farzandaree ground, on west side of the Parel-road, situate in the sub-district of Mazagon, in the island of Bombay and bounded on the east by the Parel-road, on the west by the house of Torkaram Mayhare, on the north by footpath and on the south by public drain, and which was formerly in the occupation of Colee Govind Muccond, Dewchund Muccond and Premabai, widow of Muccond Jeewan, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 22nd October, 1884.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.
WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 " " dhoties.
7 cases prints.
2 " hosiery.
1 case handkerchiefs.
1 " book muslins.
10 cases Keeling's assorted soap.
1 case silk velvet ribbon.
On account and at the risk of Khimjee Tharoo—
Ex s.s. Merton Hall.
K T ¾ Bombay—2 cases brass spirit-lamps.

On FRIDAY next, the 24th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at No. 1-340, Grant-road, nearly opposite the Theatre Royal, the handsome french-polished, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware crockery and glassware, harmonium, lamps, pictures, &c., the property of RICHARD YATES, Esq.
Full particulars will be given in to-morrow's paper and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-class rosewood cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co., nearly new, a handsome, brass-iron four-posts bedstead, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, superior oleographs and other pictures, English-made lady's saddle with bridle, &c., the property of Major STANLEY CARTER. The same comprises rich plain glass ware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea and coffee services, best plated hotwater curry-dishes, cruet, pickle and egg-frames, set of spoons and forks, fruit and fish knives and forks, silver fish and butter knives, fork and marrow spoon, dish covers, tea and coffee service, biscuit box, cake and bread baskets, butter cooler, milk and jam-pots, waiter, epergne, coffee pot, table, chamber and piano candlesticks, Mappin's cutlery, damask table cloth and napkins, and french-polished blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as oval dining table, drawing room pier, side, writing, oval and Madras-pattern dressing and washhand tables with and without marble tops, drawing room, easy, low, folding, rocking, reclining and, Madras-pattern, Madras caned arm and without arm chairs, conversation couches with superior cretonne spring cushions, walnut wood oval table, chiffoniers and wall brackets with mirror glasses, ornaments stands, bookstand, whotnot, dumb waiter, marble top round and oval tables, a sweet-toned rosewood cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co., nearly new, handsome brass and iron bedstead with horsehair mattress, camp-cots, clothes and gown presses, chest-of-drawers, handsome double and single door almirahs with mirror glasses, wardrobe, glass door cupboard, boot and towel horses, mahogany cheval and dressing glasses, handsome Brussels carpets, superior oleographs in gilt frames, duplex table lamps, one and four light bronze hanging lamps, rich table ornaments, real Japanese and china flower vases, flower pots, musical box, flowered gauze door curtains, bath, dispense and cook-room furniture, copper utensils, English made lady's saddle, &c., &c.
Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.
The property of another gentleman.—
1 handsome English-built light victria (nearly new).
1 handsome nearly new mail phaeton.
1 Tricycle in thorough good order, with lamps, complete.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Breach Candy, the valuable and handsome french-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, a sweet-toned mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by John Broadwood & Sons, a full-sized mahogany slate billiard table by Thurston & Co., with balls, cues, marking board, &c., complete, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, superior pictures, carriages, horses, &c., the property of E. COMBER, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
Also the property of Dr. Seward—
1 handsome open carriage by Simpson of Madras.
1 set English-made plated mounted double harness.
1 " " " brass " "
The property of C. Macdonald, Esq.—
1 handsome English-built C-spring buggy by Kinross, nearly new
1 set English plated mounted single harness.
The property of another gentleman—
1 handsome English-built light miniature office brougham in very good order.
1 handsome English-built light dog-cart by Morgan, with patent brake and shifting body, suitable for a tendem.

On TUESDAY, the 28th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 17, Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases, lamps, pictures, lady's and gentleman's saddles, &c., the property of the late Captain J. KNOTT.
The property will be on view four days before the sale.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction early in November next, at Middle Colaba, in tents behind the residence of the Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, the valuable and handsome french-polished carved and plain blackwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, a sweet-toned boudoir grand square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, sets of English-made single and double harness, lady's and gentleman's saddles, lamps, pictures, &c., the property of Colonel STOCKLEY, R.A.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 22nd October, 1884.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."
ASK for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.
Town Council, 3 p.m.
Meeting, Napier Hotel Co., 15, Marine-street, 12 noon.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—I. M. S. Canning, from Mandvee.
VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Victorine, for False Point.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Kashgar, Niagara, and Assam entered the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICES.—The current tariff rate for foreign money orders is 1s. 7½d. per rupee (schedule 20) until further notice. Mails for Singapore and Hongkong per extra s.s. Kashgar will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. to-morrow, the 23rd instant.

THEFT AT THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.—Mr. C. Slingsby Waiman, residing at the Esplanade Hotel, reported to the police on Monday the theft of £12-10 in cash from his portmanteau, which had been left in his room unlocked.

THE EFFECTS OF DRINK.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on the body of Bablee Booran, aged 30 years. Deceased was a mill labourer, and an habitual drunkard. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by excessive drinking.

LOST ON THE PUBLIC ROADS.—Wullubdass Anundjee, living at Mint-road, Fort, reports the loss of a gold bangle, valued at Rs. 50, from the wrist of his son, aged 7 years, in Bazaar Gate-street on Sunday night.—Bugwandas Nagurdas, living at Barbhai Mohala, reports that on the same night he lost a pearl earring, valued at Rs. [illegible] somewhere about Bholeshwur.

THEFT.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Baghi, a woman, was charged with stealing several tin vessels belonging to another woman with whom she lived. She had pawned these vessels with a Marwaree, and got drunk on the proceeds. Having admitted the charge of theft, and of having been drunk and disorderly, she was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

A DARING THIEF.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday a Parsee lad named Nowrozjee Merwanjee was charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper with the theft of some cutlery. The accused, it appears, entered the dining-room of a house in Mazagon; removed two spoons, one knife, and a fork from a table, and ran away. He was subsequently arrested in his own house. A previous conviction having been proved, his worship sentenced the prisoner to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Monk Seton in the Prince's Dock, this (Wednesday) evening at half-past seven o'clock p.m. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel Flag will be hoisted.

ALLEGED SERIOUS DEFALCATIONS BY A EUROPEAN.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Walter Bennett Williams, late manager of Messrs. Latham and Co., was further charged with criminal breach of trust.

Mr. Chalk appeared for the prosecution; the accused was undefended.

Mr. Chalk re-examined Mr. Latham, and wished to put in a notice to his client from the accused to produce the books of the firm.

His worship said he did not see how it affected the case.

Mr. Chalk said he merely desired to impress on his worship that Mr. Latham wished to do everything in his power to aid Williams, and that these proceedings were carried on in no vindictive spirit.

His worship said he did not doubt it for a moment.

The accused elicited the following from Mr. Latham in cross-examination.—I managed my own business before you were engaged. I posted up the debits and credits of the cash-book prior to your engagement. The cash-book was balanced by me every day from November, 1882, to May, 1883. I did not balance my books and show you the position of my business in Bombay when you took charge as manager, because I did not think it necessary. Your special duties are defined in your agreement. I told you to take the custody of my cash, and the responsibility of all payments in or out of Bombay. There are entries in the cash-book from June to July 9, 1883, in the handwriting of a clerk named Narayen, but all of them are confirmed by you. All the entries from July to September are in your handwriting.

The accused.—I may as well mention, your worship, that the entries are by a clerk employed after the death of Narayen. They are not in my handwriting.

Mr. Latham said.—After looking through the cash-book I am still inclined to say that the entries (after July) are in the accused's handwriting. I think there are a few entries in the cash-book by other clerks. The deficiency cannot be accounted for by the clerks omitting to credit cheques, and it cannot be accounted for by incorrectness in the addition of the money columns, as I have checked scores of them and found them correct.

Williams then questioned Mr. Latham about several items in the cash-book.

In answering his questions, Mr. Latham said:—You had charge of the office from 14th April to the 19th April. You were in the hotel during portion of those days. During that time I attended to the cash payments. It was not at my instructions that you entered the deficiency at folio 100—Rs. 4,262-14-2.

The accused then said he could proceed no further with the case that day. It was therefore adjourned till 12 o'clock to-day.

The accused had his questions written out on paper, and he occasionally made notes of the replies. He was liberated on the same bail as before.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE fourth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, Mr. Damodhur Thackersey Mooljee, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following directors' report, which was previously circulated amongst the shareholders, was taken as read:—

The directors have to submit the half-yearly balance sheets and statements of accounts for the half years ending 31st December, 1883, and 30th June, 1884, which show the net profits of the company to have been as follows:—For the half-year ending 31st December, 1883, Rs. 54,645-12-1; for the half-year ending 30th June, 1884, Rs. 24,181-5-4—total Rs. 78,827-1-5. The directors have paid an ad-interim dividend for the first six months at Rs. 30 per share which absorbed Rs. 36,000; they now propose to pay for the second half-year Rs. 25 per share, which will amount to Rs. 30,000. The put to reserve fund Rs. 12,000; and carry forward the balance to next year's account, Rs. 827-1-5,—total Rs. 78,827-1-5. Since the last meeting, the directors regret that they have had many disadvantages to contend against, which were quite unforeseen at that time. These were the high prices of the raw material, while the prices of yarn and cloth, instead of rising in sympathy with the high price of cotton, declined in value and thus curtailed the profits to a very considerable extent. In addition to this, the production of our mill was lower than other first class mills, notwithstanding that every effort was made to increase it. Finding all their efforts fail, the directors determined to replace a portion of the machinery, and have ordered out good new mule spindles from Messrs. Platt Brothers and Co., and have also added to the "blow room" new openers. In addition to this they have ordered out long collars for the throstle spindles sufficient to supply "warp" for the looms. Half the number of long collars have arrived, and are being fitted to the spindles, and the other half is daily expected to arrive. The remainder of the throstle frames will be replaced by weft mule frames from Messrs. Platt Brothers and Co., which were much wanted to supply weft yarn to the looms, as they have hitherto been supplied with yarn from the "twist gauge mules," and this caused considerable loss to the company on account of the low production, besides which throstle yarn always fetched a lower price than mule. Considering the unsatisfactory results of your directors' trials to improve the production of the "twist gauge frames," they have made up their minds to replace them all with new mules of the best makers; but before doing so, they will wait to see the result of the working of the new mules already ordered out. Other minor changes are being effected to improve the production, and your directors confidently believe that when they meet you again, they will have the pleasure of showing more satisfactory results with regard to production.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the directors' report and audited accounts and balance sheets made up to 30th June last; sanctioning the declaration of a dividend of Rs. 25 per share for the half-year ended 30th June last; re-electing Messrs. Ruttonsey Khimjee and Morarjee Ruttonsey as directors; and appointing Messrs. Framjee Temooljee and Fakeerjee Muncherjee Patell as auditors of the company at a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

BOMBAY COTTON PRESS COMPANY.

THE second ordinary general meeting of the company was held yesterday, Mr. K. M. Heeramaneck presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted to the meeting:—

In laying before you the accounts of the company for the half-year ending 30th June last, your directors have much pleasure in congratulating you upon the anticipations formed of the results of the working of our presses during the period having been realized. Notwithstanding a poor season such as the one under review, our presses turned out during the six months ending 30th June last, 59,530 bales. The fourth press arrived in February and commenced to work for the first time in March last. The total cost of our four presses and machinery has been Rs. 1,58,[illegible], including the sum of Rs. 2,574-7-11 for preliminary expenses, or expenses incurred before the presses commenced to work—which sum has been transferred to presses and machinery account as part of the first cost of our undertaking. From the audited balance sheet it will be perceived that the company has made a bad debt of Rs. 17,247, owing to the insolvency of one of its constituents. Against this amount, which is due for pressing charges, the company has a lien, in terms of the articles of association, on 9 shares in the company, standing in the name of one of the partners of the insolvent firm, valued at Rs. 10,000. Steps are being taken to withdraw the estate from the hands of the Official Assignee and to compound with the creditors at the rate of 2 annas in the rupee. This would leave a loss to the company of Rs. 6,[illegible]. Deducting the amount from the balance at credit of profit and loss account, viz., Rs. 40,317-15-8, we have available for distribution a net balance of Rs. 33,[illegible]-15-8. Out of this the directors recommend a dividend of Rs. 41¼ per share of Rs. 125, being at the rate of 33 per cent. on the paid-up amount of the shares. The dividend will absorb Rs. 33,000, leaving Rs. [illegible]-15-8 to be carried forward to the next accounts.

The chairman in moving the adoption of the accounts and the directors' report, said the first item calling for remark in the accounts was the sum of Rs. 17,247 shown as bad debt. This amount was due for pressing charges by the firm of Soonderdass Morarjee, who failed in May last. This firm was heavily involved for some time previous to its failure, and thanks were due to the secretaries and treasurers for refusing cotton offered by them for pressing in the months of March and April last, and for declining to transfer nine shares in the company standing in the name of one of the partners of the firm, which were presented for the purpose some days before the firm suspended payment. The sum set apart from the earnings to meet the loss on this bad debt would prove ample after crediting the proceeds of the nine shares, which had not yet been disposed of, and the receipt of the two annas in the rupee at which the insolvent firm was compounding with its creditors. The next item calling for remark was the cost of the machinery which exceeds the capital. To bring the latter on a level with the former, the shareholders were asked at the meeting of the 20th September last to sanction an increase of capital by the immediate issue of 200 shares of Rs. 125 each, to be offered at Rs. 250 per share (*i. e.*, a hundred per cent. premium) to shareholders whose names appeared on the register at that date. Applications for 170 shares had been already received from registered shareholders, and the directors were inclined to believe that the whole of the new issue would be taken up very shortly, looking to the premium at which it was already quoted. The proceeds of the 200 new shares at Rs. 250 each, would [illegible] of which Rs. 25,000 [illegible] account and Rs. [illegible] balance [illegible]

[illegible]

SAD D[illegible] ner (Mr.[illegible] body of M[illegible] liminary [illegible] deceased [illegible] in the P[illegible] ling in a [illegible] on the 16[illegible] p.m. He[illegible] as the ca[illegible] first, and [illegible] in motio[illegible] slipped [illegible] his thig[illegible] on the s[illegible] the Me[illegible] sidered [illegible] his life[illegible] the effe[illegible] —*Statesman.*

ABS[illegible]EAVE.—T. C. Townsley, the second [illegible] S. British Princess, against whom [illegible] issued yesterday, at the instan[illegible] W. Peterson, commander of that [illegible] for [illegible]ce without leave on two occasions, appeared to answer to the charges. Mr. Soulton, solicitor, prosecuted. Defendant pleaded not guilty, stating that on the 4th instant he asked the chief officer for leave, and he gave him. He was therefore under the impression that he could go on shore. On the 11th the complainant gave him Rs. 5, and he thought that he could go on shore. Complainant's case was that on the 4th instant defendant went on shore without leave, and he was cautioned that if he repeated the offence he would be prosecuted. On the 11th instant he went again, and he was written to by the complainant to give a promise that he should not repeat the offence. No notice was taken of the communication, and hence this prosecution. The chief-officer was called as a witness. The charge having been proved, defendant was sentenced to a week's hard labour, and fined six days' wages.—*Id.*

THE WRECK OF THE WASP.

FURTHER details of the disaster are given by the six survivors from her Majesty's gunboat Wasp. When asked whether any of the men were in their hammocks when the vessel struck, Hutton replied no. Every man was on deck. After she struck the second time her bows were knocked in, and every man made for the rigging. When she settled down the sea made a clean breach over her, and swept all the men out of the rigging. The boats could not be got out; boats could not live in such a sea. Another of the survivors, however, stated that an attempt was made to lower a boat, and it was lowered about a foot, but it was no good. Hutton added, that when he was swept overboard he found himself in "something like soapsuds," and it was difficult to swim. He picked up a piece of wreckage, to which he clung. There were three life-buoys on board, but none of them were used. The vessel went down about ten minutes after she struck. She made two desperate lunges against the rocks at the side of the lighthouse on her starboard bow. She did not strike on a sunken rock, but on the north side of the island. Speaking of the attempt made to reach the mainland on Wednesday, Hutton stated that the boat in attendance on the priest tried, but had to put back, and the boat from the lighthouse also made an unsuccessful attempt. They were waiting orders from the Admiralty, and therefore would not go on shore in the boat from Lord Leitrim's steamer. Hutton stated that there were about thirty married men on board, and he gave the names of the following as being amongst them:—Richard Andrews, boatswain's mate; Richard Pengelly, quartermaster; W. Coombe, carpenter's mate; Richard Dodner, seaman; P. Connolly, quartermaster; Henry Cornelius, sailmaker; Albert West, seaman; Charles Perry, leading seaman; David Flynn, stoker; Frederick Frost, stoker; Henry M. Ennis, chief artificer; Charles Ennis, Robert Esrand, ship's steward; and Philip Skipper, ward-room steward.

Despatches received from Dunfanaghy state that not a single body has been recovered from the wreck of the Wasp. It is believed that a few corpses will be found in the sunken vessel, but nothing can be done with the view of recovering them until the Admiralty divers are enabled to get to work, which they will perhaps not be able to do for some days to come.

Mrs. Hutton, living at Queenstown, wife of John Hutton, cook on board the Wasp, has received letters from her husband on the Tory Island Lightship, in which he states that he had had "a severe and heavy struggle" for his life. In another letter to his wife, written on board her Majesty's ship Valiant, Rathmullen, Hutton says:—"I shall never forget that Monday morning. My feet, head, and hands are bruised, but nothing serious. Poor Saunders and Mr. Kerrigan are gone. All my clothes and everything that I had are lost; but I am happy to say I have saved my life, although I had a hard struggle for it."

THE SKIN.—The Glory of Woman, the Pride of Man.—It contains the delicate lines of beauty, and constitutes all that we term "Loveliness," yet how many thousands have their skins blemished by the use of coloured and impure soaps. The Albion milk and sulphur soap is the purest of all soaps and from its purifying and refreshing action upon the skin is most suitable for hot climates. It removes all skin irritation. Beautifully white. Delicately perfumed. Sold in tablets by all Chemists. Agents for Bombay, Treacher and Co.

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EGY[illegible] THE SOUDAN.

[illegible] KHARTOUM.

THE *Times* publishe[illegible], from Mr. Power, i[illegible] correspondent in Khartoum, which brings the story of the siege down to July 31. Mr. Power's first telegram is dated April [illegible] and it reaches us via Kassala, [illegible]owab, [illegible]kim, and his last July 31. O[illegible] 30 h[illegible] following summary of the chief events [illegible] siege :—

Since my last telegra[illegible] you on April 21st we have been almost daily engaged with the rebels, who now thoroughly surround Khartoum. General Gordon is busily engaged laying out mines in front of the works in all directions. Yesterday and to-day the rebels came down to a village opposite and fired heavily on the Palace. We returned the fire with artillery and musketry, and on both occasions the Arabs soon retreated. There was no loss on our side. The town is quiet. Over half the population before the siege began went over to the rebels, thus weeding out all bad characters.

General Gordon is issuing rations to the poor. Food is very dear. We have corn and biscuits for about four months. General Gordon has issued paper money, as our treasure is still at Berber. The merchants accept it as money, and all the arrears to the soldiers can be thus paid off. General Gordon has sent emissaries to offer to all the slaves of the rebels their freedom if they abandon their masters and come in. If they do this it will be a fearful blow to the rebels. The general has hired the large mission premises on the river, and has moved all the ammunition there; in case of attack with artillery on the fortifications it will be perfectly safe.

A messenger from Seyid M[illegible]omet Osman, of Kassala, who is an Emir of Mecca and chief among the Mussulmans in the Soudan, has come in bringing a letter. The Seyid says he has beaten the rebels around Kassala, and he [illegible]lls General Gordon to be of good heart and he and all his men will come to his relief. In such respect is this man held that the rebels did not dare to stop the bearer of the letter. One of General Hicks's bandsmen came in last night from El Obeid. The Mahdi has sent two guns, 40 boxes of shells, and 60 Remingtons to be used against Saleh Bey, who is still holding out against the rebels at Mesalimieh. This soldier states that Slatten Bey, at Darfour, has not surrendered to the Mahdi. The Blue Nile is slowly rising, and we ho[illegible] that in 10 or 15 days the steamers will be abl[illegible] to smite the rebels hip and thigh. The health of the town is excellent, and we three Englishmen here are well and hopeful. There are now around the lines, in addition to all other obstacles, such as crowsfeet, broken glass, wire entanglements, and *chevau[illegible] frise*, three lines of land torpedoes of percus[illegible] mines. They are enormously powerful, and are much feared by the Arabs. We have no news whatever of the intentions of Her Majesty's Government. We learned to-day that a man with a post from Berber was taken by the rebels and killed.

JULY 30.

We have been now five mont[illegible] closely besieged and can at best hold out but [illegible] months longer. The soldiers and people live in hopes of English relief, as since last May there are daily reports of English advancing from Dongola and Kassala. The Arabs have strong forts with cannon along the river, and they push the sige as vigorously as ever. General Gordon has protected all the steamers with bullet-proof plates of soft wood and iron, and on the six armoured barges has put up castles 20ft. high, giving a double line of fire. We have no fears of a rising in the town, as before the siege 8,000 to 10,000 men left and joined the rebels. The troops to be loyal must be paid, and General Gordon is badly off for money, none of that which left [illegible]ro for his use ever having reached Khartoum. Ca[illegible] issued £30,000 worth of paper money. Food [illegible] He ha[illegible] is daily distributed to the poor.

Since March 23rd the following a[illegible] the chief events of the siege :—

March 23.—Hassan and Seyid Pashas were put to death for treachery in the battle of the 16th, in which we lost 350 killed and wounded.

April 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20.—Attacks by the rebels on the Palace from the villages opposite. Fearful loss of life to the Arabs from mines put down by General Gordon.

April 27.—We heard of the surrender of Saleh Bey at Mesalimieh to the rebels with 50 shiploads of food, 70 boxes of cartridges, 2,020 rifles, and a steamer.

May 1.—The officer commanding engineers having put down a mine of 78lb. of powder trod on it, and with six soldiers was blown to pieces.

May 3.—A man reported an English army at Berber.

May 6.—Heavy attack from the Arabs at the Blue Nile end of the works; great loss of life from mines we had placed at Buri.

May 7.—Great attack from a village opposite; nine mines were exploded there, and we afterwards heard that they killed 115 rebels. The Arabs kept up a fire all day. Colonel Stewart, with two splendidly directed shots from a Krupp 20-pounder at the Palace, drove them out of their principal position. During the night the Arabs loopholed the walls, but on the 9th we drove them out. They had held the place for three days.

May 25.—Colonel Stewart, while working a mitrailleuse at the Palace, was wounded by the rebel fire; but he is now quite well.

May 26.—During an expedition up the White Nile Saati Bey put a shell into an Arab magazine. There was a great explosion. 60 shells going off.

During May and June steamer expeditions were made daily under Saati Bey. Our loss was slight, and much cattle were captured.

June 25.—Mr. Cuzzi, English Consul at Berber, who is with the rebels, came to our lines, and told of the fall of Berber. Mr. Cuzzi has been sent to Kordofan.

June 30.—Saati Bey captured 40 ardebs of corn from the rebels, and killed 200 of them.

July 10.—Saati Bey having burnt Kalakla and three villages, attacked Gatarneb, but with three of his officers was killed. Colonel Stewart had a narrow escape. Saati's loss is serious.

July 29.—We beat the rebels out of Buri, on the Blue Nile, killing numbers of them and capturing munitions and 80 rifles. The steamers advanced to [illegible] bearing 13 rebel forts and breaking two [illegible] the siege began our loss has been [illegible]

JULY 31.

[illegible] month of the siege. [illegible] a despatch giving [illegible] incidents of the [illegible] you several times [illegible] all hopes of men [illegible] ceased. For the [illegible] very close, the [illegible] ble to fall into [illegible] without firing, [illegible] ide are not 700 [illegible] y wounded, but [illegible]. Since the siege [illegible] uit and corn to be [illegible] p to this time there [illegible] seriously wanting food. [illegible] about 3,000 per cent. in [illegible] you can get it, 8s. or 9s. [illegible] who cannot accept relief [illegible] which arrived the day before [illegible] of relief by our Government is at [illegible] our provisions, which we have at [illegible] two months, are eaten we must fall, [illegible] ere any chance, with the soldiers we have, and the great crowd of women, children, &c., of our being able to cut our way through the Arabs. We have not steamers for all, and it is only from the steamers we can meet the rebels.

One Arab horseman is enough to put 200 of the bulk of our men to flight. The day Saati Bey was killed eight men with spears charged 200 of our men armed with Remingtons. The soldiers fled at once, leaving Saati and his Vakeel to be killed. A black officer cut down three of the Arabs, and the other five chased our men. A horseman coming up rode through the flying mass, cutting down seven. Colonel Stewart, who was unarmed, got off by a fluke, the Arabs not having seen him. With such men as these we can do nothing. The negroes are the only men we can depend upon.

The attack made by the Soudani troops under Mehemet Ali Pasha, on the 28th of this month, was most successful; the Arab loss must have been very heavy. As General Gordon has forbidden the soldiers to bring in the heads of rebels they kill, it is now hard to know the exact number. We captured that day 16 shells and cartouches for mountain gun, a quantity of rifle ammunition, 78 Remingtons, a number of elephant and other rifles, nearly 200 lances, 60 swords, and some horses. Our loss was four killed and some slightly wounded. This action has cleared away the rebels, who day and night have been firing into our lines at Buri, on the Blue Nile.

The following day (29th inst.) a flotilla of five armoured steamers and four armoured barges with castles on them went up to Gareff, on the Blue Nile. I went with them. On the way up we cleared 13 small forts, but at Gareff found two large strong forts—earthworks rivetted with trunks of palm-trees. There were two cannons in one. For eight hours we engaged these forts, and with the Krupp 20-pounder disabled their two cannons. The Arab fire was terrific, but, owing to the bullet-proof armour on all the vessels, our loss was only three killed and 12 or 13 wounded. Towards the evening we drove the rebels, who were in great numbers, out of the forts.

In three days General Gordon will send two steamers towards Sennaar. It is hoped they will retake the steamer Mehemet Ali, which the rebels took from Saleh Bey. General Gordon is quite well, and Colonel Stewart has quite recovered from his wound. I am quite well and happy.

No Englishman, says the *Times*, will read these letters without a thrill of pride and a flush of shame. They tell a story of unflinching courage, of unwavering fortitude, of inexhaustible energy and resource, of hope in circumstances of despair, and of splendid devotion to duty when hope had fled. In the long roll of Englishmen who have spent themselves in the service of England there is no brighter name than that won for himself by General Gordon, nor in the glorious catalogue of their exploits is there any that can outshine his defence of Khartoum. When to all but himself the case seemed already desperate he undertook single-handed to save the honour of his country and the lives of thousands for whose safety that honour was pledged. In spite of difficulties of every kind, military, administrative, and pecuniary, he has carried out his task aided only by two of his countrymen who believed in him and whose reward will be to be remembered in history as his companions. It is futile to point to the fact that an expedition is now being organized for the relief of Khartoum, for all the world knows, though Englishmen would, no doubt, gladly forget, that it has been tardily resolved upon rather to make sure of votes at home than to discharge imperative obligations to a gallant soldier and the populations with which he identified himself. If it is still in time, a perusal of our correspondent's narrative will abundantly show that so fortunate a result is solely due to the personal qualities which have enabled General Gordon to make head against overwhelming difficulties, and to organize victory out of materials which could in no way justify or excuse a single week's unnecessary delay in sending help.

By one of those curious coincidences, not unusual in the Egyptian imbroglio (writes the *Pall Mall Gazette*) this message has taken just two months in transit, and it is published here within a day of the time when it was expected General Gordon would have eaten his last biscuit. Fortunately there is reason to believe from later telegrams that General Gordon compelled the enemy to raise the siege toward the close of last month, in which case he will no doubt have been able to replenish his stores from the surrounding country. Otherwise a message which will be read everywhere with a just pride would have produced the bitterest feelings of indignation and dismay. For it would have told us that our relief expedition has been once more too late, and that, after holding Khartoum for seven perilous months against all the forces which the Mahdi could send against him, General Gordon was at this moment in imminent danger of perishing by famine. His valour, however, has saved us from so horrible a denouement of so glorious a siege, and there is good reason to hope that he will find no difficulty in holding his own until Lord Wolseley and his camel corps make their triumphal entry into Khartoum. The defence of Lucknow, which forms the subject of one of the noblest of Tennyson's poems, was not more heroic than the defence of Khartoum. The siege of Lucknow lasted eighty-seven days, that of Khartoum had lasted a hundred and fifty two, months since. At Lucknow, our garrison, though few in number, were as true as steel and as brave as the bravest of their race. At Khartoum the garrison were as mere sheep before wolves—two hundred of them armed with Remingtons flying in wild panic before five Arab horsemen—and there were only three Englishmen in the city. And at Lucknow there was this great difference: our garrison, outnumbered and alone in the midst of a wild chaos of mutinous soldiery, felt that they were standing for England, that if they fell they fell in England's cause, and each man went to his post feeling proud, if need be, to die for a country for which it was indeed an honour to die.

THE SINKING FUND DECREE.

THE protest of the Great Powers against the diversion of the revenue assigned to the Sinking Fund of the Egyptian Debt has been followed, in the case of Germany, Austria, and Russia, by a demand for the withdrawal of the decree: so it is reported from Cairo. Notice has been given, too, of an action to be taken before the Mixed Tribunals by the members of the Caisse de la Dette against the Khedive, with a view to recording the illegality of the Sinking Fund decree. But it will be some time before other than merely preliminary legal proceedings can be taken; and there are rumours of another Conference in the meantime. A meeting was held at Sir Evelyn Baring's residence in Cairo on Monday to discuss the financial question. Nubar Pasha, the Finance Minister, Mr. Vincent, and Blum Pasha were present.

According to the *Times* correspondent at Vienna:—The British Cabinet has informed all the Powers that, in view of the financial position of Egypt and the consent of all the Powers at the Conference in London to the suspension of the Sinking Fund, it considers the arrangements by the Egyptian Government to be justifiable. Several Powers have answered that they consider such one-sided proceedings on the part of Egypt as illegal, and they regret them. The public are not altogether without apprehension of a complication, but the diplomatic world considers the fear unjustified, and points out that not even the central European Powers, much less Russia and Italy, would go so far, and that on the other side, England will endeavour to prevent such a result by legal, prudent, and equitable proceedings.

Writing a few days later the same correspondent says:—The statement that there would be a pause [illegible] about the suspension of [illegible] in the action of the Powers [illegible] the operation of the sinking fund [illegible] Egyptian Debt is confirmed from all sides. H[illegible] the impression is that if the step taken by Egypt had been in the form of a regular proposal to the Cabinets it would have been in the main accepted. As it is, it is thought that some guarantees are necessary against the recurrence of such action. It remains to be seen whether Egypt at the end of the term fixed by herself will withdraw or maintain the measure, and what sort of measures England will propose, to settle the matter. In general, it may be said that the tension in this affair is diminishing; diplomacy uses conciliatory language expressing the conviction that England will meet this attitude of the Powers with a similar one.

Important news is published by the *Temps*, which, in a paragraph headed "Vienna, Sept. 30, 10 a-m.," says:—"The Commissioners of the Debt, acting as the representatives of the creditors, are about to bring an action against the Khedive's Government before the Mixed Tribunals, in accordance with the terms of the Law of Liquidation. The European members of these tribunals, who are now absent in their respective countries, are about to leave, or have left them, in order to return to Egypt. It is believed however that the legal proceedings cannot take place in less than a month or six weeks. It is also probable that before these proceedings be resorted to diplomatic means may be adopted to assemble a new Conference, or, rather, to resume the London Conference. It is, in fact, to be remarked that the latter Conference was not dissolved but simply adjourned *sine die*. It depends upon England to call it together again by a simple convocation, and it may happen that the English Cabinet, after the negotiations with the Great Powers shall have taken place, may deem it necessary at a given moment to take this initiative."

The *Figaro*, in an article headed "Prince Bismarck's Game," and which is regarded as inspired, says:—"It is Germany, not France, which is now directing the coalition. M. Jules Ferry has wisely abandoned the front rank to Prince Bismarck in the negotiations to which the identic protest will give rise. A serious disagreement must exist between the four Powers and England, otherwise how could so direct and close an *entente* have been established? The fact is, that the four Cabinets are anxious to obtain the neutrality of the Suez Canal, and they will do so at the cost of a war if England persist in retaining the key to it. . . . If we obtain this concession by pacific means we shall not have paid too dearly for it by opening the door to international commerce."

THE ADMINISTRATION IN EGYPT.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Standard*, writing on Oct. 1, says:—Lord Northbrook invited all the sheikhs of El Beled to a meeting at his house this afternoon, in order to learn their opinions with reference to the various questions connected with provincial administration. The sheikhs express their views with much frankness, the majority being in favour of the restoration of power to themselves, maintaining that the mudirs should be responsible in all matters connected with the maintenance of public order. They were opposed to giving authority to the English officers of the police to act without instructions from the mudirs.

Yesterday evening there was a great meeting of all the mudirs and sheikhs at the house of Nubar Pasha. Baker Pasha, Colonels Johnson and Gibbons, and the Governor of Alexandria were also present. The meeting lasted three hours, and most of those present gave their opinions upon the same vexed question, whether the mudirs or the English inspectors of police should be responsible for order in the provinces. The tone of their remarks showed conclusively that the present state of things is eminently unsatisfactory. It is not so clear what method of administration would be the best, but every one had improvements of all kinds to suggest.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs on the 30th ult.:—At five o'clock this evening a very serious riot broke out at the gaol here, all the more serious as being the result of a concocted plot. While the rations of bread were being brought into the prison, the men carrying them dropped their burdens, and, springing upon the sentries in the yard, disarmed and pinioned them. Simultaneously the prisoners made a rush at the gate and overpowered the sentries there. Thirty of them then escaped, among whom were three prisoners in chains under sentence of death. The alarm was immediately given, and Mr. Caracel and an English warder named Sherwin succeeded in securing three of the prisoners just as they were issuing from the gates, and gave chase to two others and ran them down. No time was lost in organising a search for the men who had got off, and seventeen have already been brought in, leaving thirteen still at large. Messrs. Crookshank and Fenwick at once repaired to the prison and held an inquiry into the affair. The guards have all been doubled to-night. The outbreak is the result of stopping flogging as a punishment for insubordination. The prisoners, knowing that the only punishment they fear cannot be inflicted upon them, become insolent in the extreme, and almost set the authorities at defiance. That a serious outbreak would be the result of the abolition of flogging has long been foreseen.

THE KHARTOUM EXPEDITION.

Eight nuggars arrived at Dongola on Oct. 3, with 200 mounted infantry, under the command of Major Gough. A nuggar conveying forty of them, under the command of Lieutenant Tudway, together with forty-seven cases of ammunition, passed a spot on the left bank of the Nile, where the palm-leaves and furze were ablaze for a distance of half a mile. The sail of the nuggar caught fire, but the crew cut down the mast and threw the ammunition overboard. No one was injured, and the men arrived safely at Dongola after recovering the ammunition. There was an exciting scene at the Semneh Cataract on Sunday. The steamer Nassifkheir had gone up, and just as she had reached the upper end of the rapids one of the hawsers parted and the boat was swept down the western channel. The crew were obliged to cut the remaining hawsers and the steamer had a narrow escape of being dashed to pieces. The second attempt to ascend the cataract was successful but several of the floats of the port paddle were smashed from stricking some rocks just under the surface of the water. The twin-screw packet boat Montgomery arrived at Semneh on Sunday, having steamed through the western channel, thus avoiding the full force of the cataract. After once passing the spot known as the Semneh Gate, where the river is daily getting shallower and more dangerous, she experienced but little difficulty in making the passage. A nuggar containing two officers and thirty-six men of the Sussex Regiment was wrecked on Monday, and two of the soldiers were drowned, and all the kits, arms, and provisions were lost.

There is news to the effect that the garrison of Berbera has embarked for Suez. A letter received on Tuesday at Alexandria from Massowa states that the inhabitants of Kassala are disinclined to leave unless transport is provided for all their property. It is estimated that 30,000 camels would be required for this. The Governor can only supply 3,000 and considers that the caravan, unless protected by troops, would be in great danger from robbers, who are in great numbers on the road. These robbers are chiefly Bashi-Bazouks who have been dismissed from the Government service. The principal sheikhs of the Amarar tribe have come into Suakim and expressed a desire to open up the Berber road. After consulting with the Governor they returned to their districts.

Reuter's agent at Cairo telegraphed on 3rd inst.: Sixty more rowing boats have arrived from England. The block on the railway to Assiout has been cleared away, and forty rowing boats can now be sent up daily.

THE REPORTED RECALL OF LORD WOLSELEY.

The recall of Lord Wolseley announced by the *Times* created intense excitement. It appears that the statement was conveyed in the following telegram from the Alexandria correspondent of the *Times*:—"Lord Wolseley has been summoned by telegraph to be in London by the end of October. The telegram summoning him to London says that General Stephenson is to command the expedition on his departure. Lord Wolseley is in telegraphic communication with London. He moves on to the front to-morrow from Assouan."

Referring to this telegram in its leading columns, the *Times* said:—"Our Egyptian intelligence contains this morning a statement so startling that, notwithstanding the unimpeachable source from which it proceeds, we give it with considerable reserve. The statement of our correspondent is that Lord Wolseley has been summoned to return to London before the end of the present month, and that the command of the Nile expedition will be assumed, on Lord Wolseley's departure, by General Stephenson. We have every confidence in the veracity and good information of our correspondent, but so incredible did his statement seem at first sight that we have made further inquiries in order to be quite sure that there was no mistake in its transmission. The result of our inquiries leaves no doubt that the message is authentic and accurate, and that our correspondent's information is derived from [illegible]stworthy source."

No[illegible]r some hours was the excitement allayed the d[illegible]nial of the report from Cairo being then supplemented by the announcement from Downing-street that the story was entirely false. According to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which asserted that the story could only be believed on the supposition that England was on the eve of a great European war, so strong was the faith of the *Times* in the source of its correspondent's information that it could not accept the Cairo disclaimer, and went on to speculate with grave anxiety as to what might be the meaning of this "material change of policy." What could it mean? Why was the expedition imperilled by the sudden recall of its chief? Was there some grave crisis brewing? Was there to be an expedition to the South of Africa? Nay, who knew but perhaps a war with a first-class Power was so imminent that the Adjutant-General was no longer to be spared from his desk in Pall-mall? So men speculated, wondering much as to what could be the meaning of this strange and unexpected change in the Ministerial plans.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

MEDIATION DECLINED BY CHINA.

THE Tientsin correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing on 2nd inst., says:—

The American Minister has arrived here under instructions ftom Washington, and has informed Li Hung Chang that France requests the mediation of America. Li Hung Chang asked to inspect the telegram, and was surprised at its contents, which merely reiterated the French demand in their ultimatum of the 19th of August, and added that Admiral Courbet would continue operations. Li Hung Chang scornfully replied that Admiral Courbet had entered the Min peacefully and destroyed the arsenal and fleet constructed by Frenchmen. After revenging the Langson affair twenty-fold a demand for an indemnity was monstrous. The Tientsin Convention made every possible concession to France. Why should she seek more? M. Ferry was mistaken in using Langson as a pretext for war, probably thinking that China was in the same condition as when the allies marched into Peking thirty years ago. Then was the time of the Taiping rebellion, and Chinese statesmen were ignorant of foreign affairs. Let Admiral Courbet attack the northern defences? He would find the task less easy than Foochow. Two months ago China was conciliatory and willing to give France proper satisfaction. Now there was no alternative but a war *à outrance*. Government and people are alike prepared. Li Hung Chang asked Mr. Young if the smallest State of Europe would submit to like oppression, and when answered "No," said, "Why, then, should the greatest nation of Asia?" Being asked whether China still adhered to the Convention, Li Hung Chang replied that the Convention had been nullified by French action. Nevertheless, in the event of France fulfilling it China would probably do likewise. Mr. Young applauded the Viceroy's patriotism, and explained that he was obliged to obey his Government's orders by presenting the French demand.

PROSPECTS AT HONGKONG.

According to the *Hongkong* correspondent of the *Times*, the feeling of irritation among foreigners against French action is intensifying. The Annamese ten years ago called them *bizarre*, vacillating, and infirm of purpose. This character is still more pronounced now. Admiral Courbet, misled by Tonquin experiences, thought that none could fight but Black Flags, and he transferred the half-hearted defence of Bacninh and Hankow to the whole Chinese nation. He imagined a simple display of force would be enough, and that the bombardment of a few central points would bring about the collapse of a nation. It was an utter mistake. Insufficiency of force led him to adopt tactics which are never permitted in European wars and in circumstances in themselves dishonourable at Keelung he succeeded in introducing the Villars and the Lutin into the inner harbour, where they were safe from the fire of the forts. Two months previously the Volta had come to demand coal, and threatened to shell the forts if refused. The Chinese believed the same in August when 24 hours' notice of the bombardment was given. They did not, therefore, oppose the entry into the inner harbour. They believed the French wanted coal, and would land when wanted. When they commenced to fire they were found unprepared and unable to oppose the fire of the Villars and Lutin; but the Galissonnière outside was hulled thrice. Although safe from the fire of the other two silenced forts, there was no great landing party. The Galissonnière was beaten off next day with considerable loss.

The Chinese ignore the destruction of the forts; they regard Keelung as a victory. At Foochow the French similarly introduced their fleet under the guise of friendship and took positions commanding the Chinese fleet and threatened to fire if they moved. When the fire opened the Hotchkiss guns made resistance, but serving the guns was impossible. They also waited till the ships swung with the tide. The Chinese guns were only able to fire end on and were utterly useless, hence the apparent collapse. The French action was clever but ignoble. The Galissonnière which attacked outside had a narrow escape. The armour was seriously pierced. One shell passed close to the magazine and failed to explode; another struck close under the water line. This also failed to explode. They were bogus shells from foreigners. Probably the French did not land, as the Chinese say, from fear; probably because the crews were short-handed. Therefore, the bullying measure is an utter failure. The Chinese declare that the success was due to treachery and is not capable of repetition. They are more obstinate and pugnacious than ever, and the aimless movements of the French fleet have led to the almost complete blocking of the Canton River, and similar preparations elsewhere. There is a cessation of all trade and the prospects at Hongkong are very dismal. Stocks are accumulating. There are no purchasers. One firm alone has two million dollars' worth of fresh shiploads arriving and expected, while French shilly-shally promises an indefinite prolongation of the war.

SUSPECTED ALLIANCE WITH RUSSIA.

The same correspondent adds:—The movements of the Russian fleet are viewed with great suspicion. It is thought there is in existence a secret alliance. It is believed that Russia's object is to pick a quarrel now and attack Pekin in the spring and France to descend on the Southern provinces. The prospect of a French occupation of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, and Yunnan, is viewed here with great hostility. The occupation of the Canton province would mean ruin to Hongkong, the occupation of Kwangsi and Yunnan would imply disturbances lasting years on this and the Burmah side, almost certainly embroiling England and France.

The *Nord* (Brussels) denies that there could ever have been a question of a Russo-French alliance against China, and adds that Russia is determined to observe the strictest neutrality with regard to the Franco-Chinese conflict.

According to the *Shems*, a Persian paper, the Chinese Viceroy of Kashgar has forbidden the usual pilgrimage this year to Mecca. The prohibition has greatly incensed the population, who are almost all Mahommedans, and they have sent petions to the Peking Government praying for redress. In the meantime, a proclamation has been circulated calling on the natives to take up arms in defence of their religion, and assuring them that the Great Khan Ichkander—in other words the Czar of Russia—will assist them in their efforts to separate Kashgar from China.

AFFAIRS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

A TELEGRAM from Durban announces that Mr. Joubert has resigned all his offices in the Transvaal. This step is believed to be due to a difference of opinion between him and his colleagues on the subject of the annexation of the territory cf Montsioa.

The withdrawal of British troops from Zululand is still proceeding.

At a meeting of the South African Committee, held in London, Sir William M'Arthur, M. P., in the chair, the following resolution was adopted, on the motion of Mr. W. E. Forster, M. P., seconded by Mr. Arthur Marshall, a director of the London Missionary Society:—"That, in view of the outrages and murders committed in Bechuanaland in the territory under British protection, this Committee is of opinion that it is the imperative duty of the Government to enforce order, and to protect life and property in that country. That, also having regard to the fact that the attack on the Bechuana natives was preceded by threats conveyed by an official of the Transvaal Government, and that the force engaged in the attack and in the murder of Mr. Bethell, an Englishman, and chief of the British Frontier Police, was despatched from the Transvaal in flagrant violation of the Treaty engagements of that State, this Committee urges her Majesty's Government to take immediate steps to insure the due observance of the Convention, and, by vindicating the authority of the Crown, to uphold the honour and fulfil the duties of the nation."—The meeting was influentially attended.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* thus sums up the situation:—The news from South Africa continues to be good. Indignation meetings have been held at Cape Town, Grahamstown, George Town, Mossel Bay, and Aliwal to denounce the action of the filibusters in Bechuanaland, and to demand the maintenance of the London Convention. This is good; and if Mr. Mackenzie can rouse British sentiment at the Cape, he may save South Africa yet. The Cape Dutch appear to be quiescent. They did not stir during our unjust war with the Boers, and although they may not help us, yet they will not hinder the necessary chastisement of the buccaneers of Goshen and Stellaland. Even in the Transvaal opinion seems to be divided on the subject, and outside the Transvaal no human being can even pretend to believe that the filibusters are in the right. We may therefore vindicate the law with a clear conscience, and a certainty that no decent Dutchman can say a word against the richly merited punishment of men who bring disgrace upon the Dutch name. We are glad to hear that a Conference is to be called in London next week to consider the question whether South Africa should not be saved for the empire. It is as well that the issue should be frankly faced. Either the filibusters will have to be cleared out of Bechuanaland or we shall have to clear out of South Africa. We see no middle course. No Government, not even that of the Principality of Monaco, could tolerate such impudent defiance of its authority and so cynical a repudiation of treaty faith as that which is reported from the Cape, and, notwithstanding the disinclination of our honest public to think of more than one thing at a time it will for the nonce have to spare a thought for South Africa, even while engaged in the crusade against the Lords.

City men do not have much to do with politics, as politics, says a financial writer. But it is worth while pointing out that the enterprise of the City may yet prove more powerful in settling the South African question than all the guns of the War Office. While the Boers are coveting their neighbour's goods in Bechuanaland and Zululand, and seizing them in a high-handed, lawless fashion, which should bring many of them to the gallows, the City is calmly and in a prosaic fashion appropriating the Transvaal. At the present moment, according to a statement recently published by the *Financial News*, the number of English subjects at Lydenberg is ten thousand, while there are only two hundred Boers, the cause, of course, being the presence of the goldfields which Baron Grant and others are trying to develop, with a faith which is not altogether appreciated by their shareholders. A process is going on in Transvaal proper similar to that which resulted in the appropriation of the Diamond Fields. The Boers being a commercial people, with an eye for nothing but grazing land, cannot develop the mineral treasures of their territory. They go in and clear off or beat down the natives, and establish large farms. After them comes the enterprising Englishman, who discovers that the Boer's farm teems with diamonds or gold. He buys the Boer out, starts mines, attracts adventurers from all parts, and in a very short time the mining district becomes a British colony. This is the natural and normal course of events in South Africa, and there is no reason why it should not go on indefinitely, providing the Boers would only keep within some decent bounds. The story that they have pimped Stellaland because gold has been discovered there may be discredited at once. It is not gold they want, but grazing land.

DECREASE OF THE CHOLERA.

TELEGRAPHING on October 2, the Rome correspondent of the *Standard* announces:—The official bulletin for the last twenty-four hours shows that in all Italy there have been three hundred and thirty-four cases of cholera and one hundred and ninety-six deaths. In Naples eighty-two cases and fifty-five deaths have been recorded in the city, and in the province fifty-two cases and twenty-seven deaths. In the city of Genoa there have been forty-five cases and nineteen deaths; in the province twenty-three cases and fourteen deaths. In Spezia there have been six cases and five deaths. These returns, so far as Naples and Genoa are concerned, are both very favourable. There is a marked decrease in the number of cases, and an increased proportion of cures in both cities. The improvement is attributed to the decreased temperature in Genoa, to which there are three sources of water supply—the Nicolai Company, the Municipal Works, and the Gerzente Company. A recent analysis has shown that the Nicolai water is exceedingly bad, the Municipal of middling quality, and the Gerzente perfectly good. The Gerzente Company offered their water gratuitously. Immense efforts were made to close the Nicolai sources and introduce the Gerzente water into all the Nicolai tubes. A singular fact is that, whereas in every other city the disease has spread from certain infected centres, Genoa was from the beginning attacked sporadically in all quarters of the city. This is deemed a proof that the water was the infecting agent. The immediate improvement after the changed water supply supports this view. Great economical distress, however, is being caused by the insufficiency of the Gerzente water, this supply having been used in many very large industrial establishments. Sampierdarena, a suburb of Genoa, is especially suffering in this respect, and it is feared large numbers of operatives will lose their employment.

The isolation of Spezia, where the disease is decreasing, continues to cause vehement remonstrance, not only from the unhappy city itself, but in the Press generally. Originally ordered for the preservation of the neighbouring Genoa, it has proved itself, as everywhere, wholly inefficacious. The suffering in Spezia has been tremendous, and the incidental inconveniences very great. Admiral Caimi, who should have taken command of the Americo Vespucci, under orders for America, and Admiral Lovera Di Maria, who should have assumed the headship of the Naval Academy at Leghorn, cannot do so, because both are shut up in Spezia.

At Toulon one death from cholera has occurred in the suburbs, and another in the St. Mandrier Hospital, the victim being a captain in the Marines. The Bon Rencontre Hospital has been closed, and there is only one patient under treatment in the St. Mandrier Hospital.

Three deaths from cholera occurred at Perpignan on the same day. The official statement of the mortality from cholera in France during the week, from the 20th to the 26th ult., reports a total of 177 deaths, against 210 deaths in the preceding week. The number of communes attacked was 62. Among them La Seine figures with two deaths, one in Saint Denis and the other in Saint Ouen.

The Madrid official bulletin reported one case of cholera and one death in the province of Alicante, and four cases and one death in the province of Lerida.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL ON THE FRANCHISE.

THE Duke of Argyll, in the course of a letter to the *Times*, expresses his fear that the appeal from Parliament to the platform on the question of reform has not tended in the direction of peace. On the contrary, it has tended to the exaggeration of differences, to the mutual misrepresentation of each other by both parties, and to the needless enlargement of the field of controversy. "I have been," he says, "among the number of those who supported the Franchise Bill in spite of feeling that even the temporary separation of the two branches of reform is, in itself, open to serious objection. But we supported the Bill on two grounds mainly, if not alone. The first is that we had good reason to believe that redistribution would follow at once; and the second is that it would be under the direction of a Minister who is as willing as, and far more able than, any other to frame and to pass a just and temperate measure. It is impossible, however, to deny that this is an argument which cannot be pressed too far. Indeed, it points to and rests upon a fact which in many minds inspires not confidence, but suspicion and alarm."

Answering the allegation that the Conservatives desire to defeat the new Franchise, and to play off the difficulties inseparable from re-distribution with a view to indefinite postponement, the Duke says:—Now, whatever truth there may have been in this accusation some time ago, I am satisfied that there is no truth in it at all now. Events have compelled the Conservative party to accept the new county franchise, and they know it to be as inevitable as the coming eclipse of the moon. Mr. Gladstone's policy in separating the two Bills, the successful passage of the Franchise Bill through the House of Commons, and the admission of it in principle by the House of Lords, have effected an enormous change. The new franchise has come to be universally accepted as a political necessity. Nor have any of us who were associated with the leaders of the Liberal party any right whatever to say that a late acceptance must necessarily be an insincere acceptance. Our own acceptance of it was late too. Mr. Trevelyan's pamphlet recalls to my memory very awkward facts. If it is a gross and monstrous absurdity to doubt or hesitate for a moment about the ratepaying household franchise being conceded to the counties after it had been given to the boroughs, why were we—Mr. Gladstone's first Cabinet of 1868—so long in discovering this absurdity? As a body we never adopted it at all. It was not until our Irish University Bill had been defeated, and until certain by-elections had convinced us, that we were standing on a bog, that any one of us gave in his adhesion to Mr. Trevelyan's Bill. That great apostle of the movement avowed and remonstrated in the House of Commons that not a few Liberal members opposed it because they thought it might not turn out favourably to their own party. Surely we can afford a little tolerance and a little fairness to those who have followed the same wake only a very little later than ourselves, and under like impelling breezes of political necessity or expediency.

But the injustice which I am convinced has been done to the Conservative party in this matter is nothing to the injustice of the language which has been used against the House of Lords. Liberal leaders have been talking as if they were the salt of the earth, as if all good in politics were their exclusive property, and as if the House of Lords has never been anything else than a resisting power. The result of my own observation and experience in public affairs, extending now over a period of more than 40 years, has led me to a very different conclusion. There is no one party, and there is no one House, invested with a monopoly of all the virtues. With the exception of Mr. Gladstone's brilliant operations in finance, which were certainly not learnt from either Whigs or Radicals, I have never seen any great measures of political change taken up by leaders of the Liberal party except under conditions and incitements very similar to those under which they have so recently taken up the county franchise. They are not to be blamed for this; but neither are they to be overpraised; still less are they to be credited with exclusive merit. In every case where the consequent action of the House of Commons has been manifestly in accordance with public opinion, the House of Lords has followed in the same course without undue delay, and has limited its action to the modification of details. The House of Commons has rejected the County Franchise Bill in some eight or ten divisions, spread over many years, some of them in a Liberal Parliament. The House of Lords on its very first presentation has at once accepted its principle, and has only asked (as I think, unwisely) for delay.

But there is more to be said than this on the extravagant claims which have been made to exclusive wisdom and virtue. The most beneficent legislation of the present century—not second in importance to any other changes, either political or fiscal—has been the legislation identified with as strong a character and as illustrious a career as those of any other public man—I mean the social legislation of which Lord Shaftesbury was the standard bearer. The leaders of the Liberal party never helped him at all. Many of them opposed him to the last; and the opposition he encountered was always most bitter and most determined in the House of Commons. When his Bills reached the House of Lords they were always comparatively safe; and the co-operation of that House in all rational measures of social reform has always been, at least, as hearty as the assent of the House of Commons.

When we remember that there is now no dispute on the necessity of conceding the new franchise, and when we remember also the numerous points of agreement on the further subject of redistribution which the Prime Minister's outline unquestionably contains—points of agreement, too, which touch the fundamental conditions of the whole problem—it will, indeed, be a discredit and a disgrace to our system of Parliamentary Government if some way is not found for attaining a reasonable settlement.

THE DEAR NEIGHBOURS.

MAX O'RELL, the author of "John Bull and His Island" writes in the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—Some little time ago a rumour reached London in the afternoon that the Chinese had annihilated the French troops in Tonkin. The great event was immediately announced in the newspapers' contents bills in letters five inches long. The rumour turned out to be a hoax. Two days later the little French garrison gained an important victory over the Celestial troops, and the same contents bills announced the sad intelligence in minute type, carefully hidden among other more or less uninteresting news

Oh! the dear neighbours!

A Royal English prince dies in the South of France. From Cannes to Calais, let the French nation, along the whole line, pour forward to show their sympathy with a Queen and a nation in mourning, and not a leader will appear in England to comment on the fact. But let an anonymous pamphlet, not even written by a Frenchman, appear on the Boulevards, calling upon the French people to sink the island of John Bull at the bottom of the sea, and although no serious French paper will so much as notice it, the *Times* and all the English dailies will for days be filled with leaders on the subject.

Oh! the dear neighbours!

Let books appear in France, written with a view to acquainting the French people with the virtues as well as the oddities of this great nation, and some brutal English penman will immediately publish his experience of Parisian ill-famed resorts—which he, of course, visited *en tout bien tout honneur*, for the benefit of his countrymen.

Oh! the dear neighbours!

If you go to certain dark by-streets in London, you will see advertised in some shop windows, "French specialities." If you go to the same kind of streets in Paris, you will see "Spécialities Anglaises."

Oh! the dear neighbours!

Let the French send an army of 200,000 men to the Crimea to assist the English in keeping the Russians out of Constantinople, and you will read in English books:—"We prevailed against Russia with but a very small force." Not a word will be said about General Bosquet, who, at Inkermann, prevented the whole of the "small force" from being annihilated. I have seldom met with Englishmen who even remembered the name of Bosquet, or had heard of his Zouaves.

Oh the dear neighbours!

Let the French cast loving glances at the western coast of Madagascar, and John Bull, who always bears the Tenth Commandment in mind as he looks at the map of the world, is the first to exclaim, "Stop thief!"

Oh! the dear neighbours!

Let the English honestly ask the French to join them in trying to put down anarchy and Arabi Pasha in Egypt, and they will refuse; but some French papers will be found ready, when the work is done, to set down in black and white their disappointment at seeing Arabi on the losing side; nay more, should the cholera break out in the land of the Pharaohs about the same time, charitable suggestions will be heard about its having been imported from India, in order to give the English an excuse for not leaving their poor victims too hurriedly.

Oh! the dear, dear neighbours!

When I look around among my friends and acquaintances in France and England, and think of the kind manner in which I invariably hear France and the French spoken of by Englishmen, and England and her people spoken of by my countrymen, I ask myself: Where are the haters? Who wants to fight?

It seems to be a thousand pities that two regiments cannot be formed, one in the Faubourg Montmartre, the other in Fleet-street. Then, perhaps, the two bellicose parties might be induced to go and fight it out to their heart's content in some neutral spot in the distance—say Jericho.

THE COLONIAL MOVEMENT IN GERMANY.

THE Hon. W. W. Hunter writes to the *Times* as follows:—The conference of the German Colonial Association held yesterday has given special prominence to your recent article entitled "The Scramble for Africa." To any one who realizes how the struggle for existence in Germany is intensified by the pressure of the rural classes on the soil, and by the overcrowding in most branches of industry, it must be a source of regret that England should have been supposed to take up an unsympathetic attitude to measures intended to mitigate these evils. The distaste at present felt by Englishmen for South African affairs, and diplomatic delays in a matter with regard to which Parliamentary parties did not take any particular interest, were misinterpreted as signs of latent hostility by our German kindred in their first fervour of a new national movement. But the candour which has lately characterized the utterances of the English Press, notwithstanding some provocation, together with Mr. Gladstone's conciliatory speeches, has done much to remove this misunderstanding; and the more amicable spirit of the great meeting at Eisenach yesterday indicates that the two nations are entering on a fresh phase of the questions involved.

The German Colonial Association was formed with a view to urging upon the Imperial Government the want which the country feels for outlets for its population and trade. Its constitution is so framed as to give recognition to the various States and peoples that make up United Germany. It numbers about 7,000 members, and its conference, under the presidency of Prince Hohenlohe-Langenberg, was attended not only by representatives from the Federal States, but by delegates from the commercial towns, including Hamburg, Bremen, Frankfort, and Burlin. The general sense of the members seemed to be that, while they considered colonial expansion a vital question for Germany, they clearly understood that that expansion could become an economic success only if carried out with a just regard to the rights of friendly Powers. The possible fields for European settlements beyond the seas are now sufficiently limited, and the internal difficulties connected with attempts at German colonization are sufficiently serious, without additional complications brought about by provoking the ill-will of the other European nations.

During two years the association has pressed its programme upon the German Government, and the action lately taken by Prince Bismarck is said to have been influenced by its representations. Indeed, the tone adopted in private by some enthusiastic members might have left the impression that little more remained for the association to effect. But the responsible leaders realized that neither the Cameroons nor Angra Pequena were suitable for European manual labour, and that these territories were only valuable as stations for trade with the natives, and for drawing out the mineral resources, particularly copper from the interior. They acknowledge the good work done by England in putting down the slave-trade, and thus rendering such a trade possible. In two resolutions the conference approved of the influence which its managing body had brought to bear upon the Government, and indicated specific lines for bringing further influence to bear in the same direction. The first resolution formally endorsed the representations made by the Prince President to the Chancellor of the German Empire, and welcomed the measures taken in the name of the Emperor for the protection of German enterprise, in South Africa. It hailed with satisfaction the entrance of Germany among the number of colonizing Powers; and it expressed a confidence that the Imperial Government might rely on the hearty support of the nation in its further proceedings. The second resolution declared that, in the opinion of the conference, regular steam communication with trans-oceanic lands had now become necessary for the development of the German export trade, and for bringing about a closer union of Germans beyond the seas with the mother country. It recommended that, in particular cases, such lines of steamships should be subsidised fuom the Imperial treasury. It regretted that the Bill promoted by the Federal States in the last session of the Reichstag for the subvention of a line to Eastern Asia and Australia had not been brought to a satisfactory settlement, and it expressed a hope that the proposal, when again submitted, would meet with acceptance.

In considering this movement, it should be remembered that questions which to us may be matters of comparative indifference have become in Germany subjects of sensitive national feeling. One secret of the permanent influence of Prince Bismarck, apart from his personal genius for rule, is his unerring insight as to what the German people are really in earnest about. That they are in earnest about this question the great gathering from all parts of the Empire yesterday, and the programme now being drawn up for popular candidates at the next elections, attest. It should be remembered, also that the fate of perhaps the most memorable German attempt to found settlements beyond the sea leads the people to be suspicious of the attitude of rival Powers. At one time it seemed that Germany would secure a share of the East India trade—and its Ostend Company established factories in Bengal and Madras. This company was incorporated with much pomp in 1723 by the Emperor of Austria, then the chief representative of such common purpose as existed among the German-speaking peoples. But the Ostend factory on the Madras coast excited the jealousy of the neighbouring settlements of the French, English, and Dutch; while in Bengal it planted itself just opposite to the Danish factory on the Hooghly, and a little below the Dutch and French headquarters on that river. It was felt that, with all India open to it, the Ostend Company's agents were pushing in upon ground already fully occupied. The maritime Powers of Europe accordingly took advantage of the circumstances of Austria in 1727 to force the Court of Vienna to suspend the Ostend Company's charter, and, at the close of a long, unhappy struggle, the company was extinguished by international arrangement about 1793. During the interval the rival nations in Bengal had stirred up the native military governor against the German settlers, and their few survivors after bravely enduring the miseries of siege and famine were forced on board a vessel and sent down the Hooghly, never to return to India. Even the name of their factory has disappeared during a century from the Bengal maps. Under the modern British system, which throws open the ports of that country to all nations, the Germans have regained an important share in the Eastern trade. The French and Greek firms were next to the English, for a long time the most important European elements in the Bengal commercial community. But during the nine years from 1872 to 1881 the number of Germans in India has almost doubled; and although this increase is in part only apparent, owing to the imperfect classification in 1872, the last census shows that the Germans in British India now exceed the French and the Greeks put together.

Causes are at work in Germany which compel the Government to endeavour to provide a national outlet for the surplus population. At present the German who emigrates to America identifies himself with the new nation into which he enters; retaining, indeed, a deep tenderness for the Fatherland, but also a strongly practical appreciation of the fact that German nationality implies compulsory military service. The German Government objects to losing its hold on its subjects, and the emigration system itself is not sufficiently attractive to afford an adequate relief to the growing numbers of the people. An observer accustomed to study the phenomena of over-population in India finds himself confronted with similar classes of facts in Germany. The national margin between production and consumption is a narrow one. The German peasant fights the battle for existence by means of incessant industry and rigid self-denial. There is probably no other population in the civilized world which practises so exact an economy in wood, grain, and meat. But the battle is a hard one and the death-rate in Germany is proportionately high. At the earliest stages in life, during which poverty tells most on the vital statistics of a nation, the death-rate is appalling. An eminent physician of this State, Dr. Pfeiffer, lately published a chart of the infant death-rate throughout Europe. France and Scotland appear in the lightest tint, with 15 to 20 deaths per 1,000 among children below one year. The colour gradually darkens until the blackest spots are reached in the heart of Germany, with a death-rate of 40 to 45 per 1,000 in Wurtemberg and Bavaria during the first year. It would almost seem that in Germany infant mortality takes the place of colonial expansion; and that the people pay for a contracted national life, not only by the hardships of the poor, and by the economy so stringently imposed on the labouring classes, but also by the deaths of their children. This forms one of a group of facts which are creating a settled conviction in the German mind that colonial expansion has become a necessity for united Germany. It would be rash to predict the results of the attempts now being made, and it would be unwise to under-rate the difficulties which have to be encountered by a nation entering so late on such efforts. But no one acquainted with the sober persistence of the German people can doubt that they will find the means, sooner or later, to convert a fixed idea into an accomplished fact. Nor can any one who has witnessed the stoutness of heart and life-long industry of the German peasantry refrain from wishing God-speed to all fair efforts by the Government abroad to alleviate the struggle for existence at home.—I am, &c.,

W. W. HUNTER.

THE CAMEL CORPS.

EVER since the news reached England that Lord Wolseley wished a camel corps to be sent out to Egypt, and that the men to form it were to be chosen from the Household Division and twenty-seven cavalry regiments, immense interest has been excited in all parts of Great Britain where any of the Regiments were quartered. Some amusement has been afforded [illegible] Cavalry, the Heavy Brigade, or her Majesty's Foot Guards, seated on camels on their desert march; but evidently the General commanding in Egypt has his own wise plans, and the presence of the Camel Corps without delay appears to have been the text of his latest despatches. Certainly the corps was despatched without loss of time, for now the Deccan and Australia are speeding on their way with these gallant men

Fifteen hundred soldiers from the corps, and the choice of those who were to go was made with the greatest care, both as to their physical strength and to their position as thoroughly trained soldiers. From every cavalry station in the kingdom detachments of forty-two men were despatched to the general rendezvous at Aldershot, and much enthusiasm was shown as each party left the head-quarters of their regiments, and much envy expressed of those who were among the fortunate ones to be chosen. On reaching Aldershot it certainly appeared that, notwithstanding all the manifold departments and the numerous appliances of the great military centre and school of the army, the Quartermaster's arrangements were scarcely as efficient as they should have been; and on first arriving many of the men were unprovided with the luxury of a barrack bed, but lay on the ground under tents.

The serving out of clothing, arms, and the necessary kit seemed fitful and uncertain, and at some of the preliminary parades there was a great variation in costume, &c. Colonel Talbot, Colonel Stanley Clerk, and the junior officers going out with the division, were continually on the spot, and by Wednesday evening things were in order, ready for the inspection of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge on Thursday afternoon. The Royal Horse Guards and the two regiments of Life Guards sent down their detachments on Wednesday, all ready and completely equipped for service. Their new clothing had been served out in London, and had been properly fitted by their own tailors, so that their appearance left nothing to be desired when they marched into camp with Lord Arthur Somerset, Lord Binning, the Hon. Colonel Byng, Mr. Beech, Lord Rodney, and Lord Cochrane, and it almost seemed a pity that each detachment should not have been equipped under the supervision of their own regimental tailors.

"The camels are coming," and "We're off to Khartoum," were among the merry bits of chaff which passed round the decks of the Deccan and Australia as the troops went on board, and settled themselves as best they could until things were a little righted. It was amusing to see the assurance and composure of the old campaigners, who had already made the voyage to Egypt two years ago, and there were a great many wearing the medal for Tel-el-Kebir delighted to have another chance of gaining fresh honours. Tall Life Guardsmen and stalwart Blues looked quite at home between decks, and swarmed aloft like seamen. The detachments from each regiment quickly fraternised, and by the time they reach Alexandria the men will be as one regiment, and the *esprit de corps* of the Camel Corps will be as true as the regimental bond, no doubt.

Officers and men were equally busied in the arrangements on board, and the vast amount of baggage was soon stowed away in proper place. It was sad to hear plaintive inquiries for lost baggage on some sides, and when all had been found it did seem very hard lines that Captain Brabazon ("our dear old Brab") had literally to start without any of his well-chosen equipment, mysteriously lost between Aldershot and Portsmouth. But with or without baggage, the moment for sailing could not be postponed; and before four o'clock on Friday afternoon, just as the fine autumn day was changing to an evening of drizzling rain, the two vessels moved off out of harbour, and away to the eastward, on their voyage to Alexandria. Friends and relatives waved their last adieux from the jetty and returned homewards. The ships will not touch anywhere, but go straight to Alexandria where further orders will meet the Expedition.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has taken great interest in the detachment sent from the 10th Hussars, and been kept *au fait* with all the details of the arrangements. Sir William Gordon-Cumming, who is one of the officers in the Coldstreams gone with the Expedition, will be quite at home in Africa, as he has been a constant traveller in the wildest parts of the country, and the experience which men gain when they go on some hunting expedition proves of great value when they go on service. Regimental officers left behind at head-quarters look with melancholy faces at the ranks of the cavalry troops from which so many of their most efficient well-trained soldiers have been drafted into the Camel Corps.—*World*.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr F R Hogg, B C S	Capt G W Martin, B S C
Mr J N Pickard, B U C S	Col C C Minchin, M S C
Mr G M Gregory, B U C S	Major F M Onslow, M Cav
Lt-Col H C E Ward, B S C	Lt-Col W T Brown, Bo S C

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr H Marsh, B U C S, 3 mo	Major W G Craigie-Halkett, B S C, 2 mo
Col J C C Daunt, V C, B S C, 6 mo	Col A J Howes, M Inf, 3 mo
Lt-Col C H Luard, R B, Eng, 220 days	Mr R E Candy, Bo C S, 15 days
Lt-Col R F A Tytler, B Inf, 15 days	Mr E Giles, Bo U C S, 2 mo
	Brig-Surg H R L Mac-Dougall, Bo, 6 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr R H Hamilton, B U C S	Surg-Major C F Oldham, B.
Mr J Jamieson, B U C S	Surg-Major J Ellis, B
Mr F W Davis, B U C S	Mr H S Thomas, M C S
Mr F L O'Callaghan, C I E, B U C S	Dep Surg-Gen R A Chapple, M
Col R C Low, C B, B Inf.	Mr R E Candy, Bo U S
Major J S Tait, B S C	Surg H Adey, Bo

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 21.

Our markets have been closed since Friday for the Dewali holidays, and reopen to-day to very little change from the previous position. The usual bargains made at the beginning of the new business year have caused a slight increase in activity, more particularly in imports, but they have been on a comparatively limited scale all round.

From home the telegraphic advices in the interval have in the main been quiet. Consols are ⅛ lower at 101, and Indian loans have declined, the 3½ per cent. sterling by ¼ to 106½, and Rupee Paper by ⅛ in Fours and ⅛ in Fours-and-a-half to 80 and 82½ respectively.

In the London General Produce markets, Linseed is firm, and 6d. to 9d. per quarter higher for Calcutta qualities. Poppyseed is partially 6d. dearer. Rapeseed unchanged. Wheat dull but unaltered, except for a decline of 1d. per cental in No. 2 Soft White in Liverpool.

The Liverpool Cotton market took a firmer turn on Saturday, which was maintained again yesterday, the sales being 12,000 and 15,000 bales respectively, including 1,500 Surats each day. Spot prices have not moved, but Americans to arrive have improved 1-32d. to 3-64d., and in New York futures are 9 points higher at 10·14 cents. per lb. for February shipment. For regularity's sake we subjoin our usual weekly comparison of the statistical position of the staple.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Week's receipts	241,000	255,000	241,000
,, Exports to U. K.	64,000	42,000	75,000
,, ,, Continent	52,000	56,000	54,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	867,000	964,000	959,000
,, Exports to U. K.	277,000	154,000	289,000
,, ,, Cont.	105,000	202,000	139,000
,, Stock in the Ports	453,000	636,000	474,000
Three days' receipts	105,000	98,000	80,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 17th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Total supply of all kinds	1,680,000	1,967,530	1,669,940
,, ,, Surats	481,000	379,100	577,960

For the U. K. only the figures are :—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Stock in Liverpool	487,000	506,430	448,740
,, London	66,000	41,000	76,700
American afloat	140,000	76,000	140,000
East Indian ,,	29,000	54,000	88,000
	722,000	677,430	753,440
Price of Mid-Uplands	5¾d.	5 15-16d.	6¼d.
,, Good Fair Dhollera	4¼d.	4½d.	4 11-16d.
Difference	1½ d.	1 11-16d.	1 13-16d.

The firmer tone at home has had little effect here. During the holidays about 1,000 bales new Cotton have changed hands mostly sales by European firms to native dealers, shippers being quite out of the market as buyers, except for ready old stocks, of which a few parcels have been brought mainly in Dholleras and Bhownuggers at Rs. 176 to Rs. 186 for from strict F. G. F. to barely fully good according to quality. New Crops have been dealt in at Rs. 145 for good Bengals, Rs. 181 for good Omras, and Rs. 211 for good Broach.

Linseed is very firm, and has recovered again to Rs. 6-5 per cwt. for ready.

Wheat is dull and unchanged at Rs. 25 to Rs. 25-8 per candy for White Pessy.

Freights have not altered in any way. Liverpool ready rates are still 12s. 6d. to 13s. 9d. Continental ports 17s. 6d. to 18s. 9d. Adriatic and Mediterranean 20s., payable here. A few steamers have left to load homeward at other ports, but there are still six or seven in harbour unfixed, and there is very little inquiry for forward loading.

Imports.—Piece-goods are fairly steady, the Dewali bargains being estimated at between 4,000 and 5,000 packages of all kinds. Prices, however, have not altered as sellers have met the demand very freely at current figures. Metals are quiet. Coals continue firm, with very little offering.

Exchange opened to-day quite steady at a partial decline at 1-32d. Very little business has been done, but the banks do not seem quite so eager buyers of private paper at the lower level current. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand ... 1s. 7 13-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ... 1s. 7 11-32d. ,,
Do. 3 months' sight ... 1s. 7 17-32d. ,,
Credits 3 ,, ,, ... 1s. 7 19-32d. ,,
Francs 3 ,, ,, ... 2·63. ,,

Bar Silver in London has declined during the holidays ⅛ per oz. from 50⅜d. to 50¼d.

Government Paper has opened somewhat steadier for Fours at Rs. 99½, but Fours-and-a-half are weak at Rs. 102⅛.

Shares generally may be called steady. Spinning Mills are occasionally Rs. 2½ to Rs. 5 easier, but mostly unchanged. Press Companies are firm, Fort being quoted Rs. 25, Berars and Mofussils Rs. 5 higher. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares have receded again to Rs. 4,800.

Money remains easy. The Bank of Bombay return to the beginning of the holidays showing no important changes. The movements are :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Increase	Rs. 4,87,249
Do. do. Branches	Decrease	,, 3,42,938
Other Deposits	Decrease	,, 3,94,784
Loans	Increase	,, 50,879
Bills Discounted	Decrease	,, 3,52,698
Cash with Correspondents	Increase	,, 2,77,426
Cash and Currency Notes	Decrease	,, 3,69,426

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 p.ct.	761½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
Exchange Banks.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	$50
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250	12½	5 do.	94xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	800	1,000	000	99	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	18¾	635
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 2	114xd
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	17½p.s.	490
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 30	760
Bhownuggur Mills	480	100	100	...	30
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	960
BudneiraMf'g.Co.,Ld.	1,000	...	500		240
Central India S. & W. Company	2,590	500	500	Rs. 30	690
Connaught Mills	840	500	100	..	155
Cooria Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 30	700
D. Spinning	000	2,000	all	nil	385
Empress S. & W. Co.	136	500	all	Rs.37½	770
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,400	1,000	500*	25	710
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,900	500	500	20	510
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	275
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	800xd
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	500	60	700
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,250
Impl.Cotton Mills Co.	900	500	500	Rs. 20	520
Indian Manf'g Co. Ld.	600	1,000	all	..	325
James Greaves Mills.	1,100	500	400	..	452½
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	600	500	500	Rs. 55	590
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,087½
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	775
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	907½
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	130
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	160p.s.	3,100xd
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	840
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,175
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	Rs. 9	220
Morarjee Gocuidas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 65	1,190xd
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	710
New Great Eastern	1 400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	960 xd
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 15	550 xd
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 14	215
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..	6½	200
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,500	500	500	30	177½
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,500
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1,450
Soonderdas	750	1 000	1,000		740
Southern India	5,0	500	500*	Rs. 20	420xd
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	Rs. 10	250
Victoria Mills	55	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	600
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	775

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 1	900
Akola Press Co.	85	500	all	Rs. c50	450
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18p.t.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 100	1,225
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	755	400	400	Rs. 30	335
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 45	580
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1 400	250	all	..	42
Bombay Cotton Press.	200	500	500		1,285
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	50	1 485
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	5 0	300	all	12	180
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,275
Fort Press Co.	150	325	8,500	400	2,825
French Press Co.	300	500	all	45 p.s.	560
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	..	325
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	all	10 p. ct	515
Manmar Manfg. Co.	600	250	250	Rs. 40	330
Mercantile Press	000	125	125	Rs. 7½	142½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	412½
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 10	210
Prince of W. Press	500	......	500	100	635
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	—	575
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 55	610
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,275
Sassoon Press Co.	300	800	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	90		Rs. 65	00xd

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 30	757½
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	14	317½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co. Ld.	1,750	200	150	Rs. 4	180
Badham,Pile &Co.Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 12	170
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	150	Rs. 10	200
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	90	100	105
The Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100	100	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	..	555
Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	475
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	118B	100	100	Rs.5½	104 / 97
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,550	375	4,800
Do. New Shares		500	300	...	1,010
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	2,500	1,000	25	750
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	104
Bombay Brick & Tile Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	...	10 n
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	85
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	1,100 / 1,900	100 / 100	100 / 75		123
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		5	..	3¼
Kurrachee IceCo.,Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	35
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	36p. s.	325
Kemp & Co. Ld.	2,000	200	175	Rs. 22½	322
MechanicsBuildingCo	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	23
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½ p.ct.	52
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	25
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	50	Nil.	47
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,435
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	8 p.ct.	104
Telephone Co , Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re. 1-8	14
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 110	1,175
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	Rs. 15	155
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	75	Rs.	100xd

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay as on 18th October, as compared with the statement of 11th October :—

	Oct. 11. Rs.	Oct. 18. Rs.
Liabilities.		
Proprietors' Capital	1 00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	39,71,394	44,58,643
do. do. at Branches	13,08,750	9,65,812
Other Deposits	2,01,64,528	1,97,69,744
Post Bills	13,950	13,100
Cash Credits undrawn	6,99,394	5,30,581
	3,86,58,016	3,82,37,880
Assets.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	50,74,588	50,75,192
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	16,55,041	16,27,979
Loans, on Security of do.	25,45,644	25,96,523
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,680	1,824
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,57,72,340	1,54,19,642
Stamps	2,772	2,749
Dead Stock ... Rs. 5,64,711		
Amt. applied in reduction .. 2,55,000	3,07,711	3,09,711
Cash Balances with Correspondents	10,69,254	13,46,680
Cash and Currency Notes	1,22,27,006	1,18,57,580
	3,86,58,016	3,82,37,880

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	I. M. Canning (s)	Creagh	Mandvee, Oct. 19.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Victorine	Band	False Point.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Calder, to Persian Gulf.
,, City of Manchester, to Jeddah, &c.
Ship Malabar, to Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—October 21.

From London.

Huzara s—21 packages wine and spirit, Cutler Palmer and Co; 101 cases whiskey, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Rosetta s—110 cases beer and 73 cases wine and spirit Treacher and Co; 15 cases champagne, Boulton and Co; 13 cases wine and 48 cases beer, Jamsetjee Framjee; 50 bottles quicksilver, H Goculdass.
Golconda s—5 cases whiskey, Cutler Palmer and Co.

From Marseilles.

R. Rubattino s—23 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee
China s—23 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Canton s—75 cases vermouth, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 20th October, 1884.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·874
Temperature of the Air	80·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·9
Dew Point	75·8
Relative humidity of Air	·855
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	7·9
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·1
General Direction of Wind*	NE, ENE, E, ENE, NW, ENE, ESE, SSE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	247
Fall of Rain	0·79
Total fall during the month	1·55
,, ,, ,, year	73·03
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 21st	0·01

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—October 16.

Boulton, Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, from Kurrachee.

October 19.

Innes-Pym, Lieut, Worcester, to rejoin, from Sambalpur C P.
Inglis, Lieut, E Lan, on leave, from Meean Meer.

October 20.

Hamilton, Captain, Offg Mily Secry, on leave, from Ootacamand.
Stokoe, Major, 7th Madras N I, on leave, from Kamptee.
Barton, Lieut, 7th Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Poona.
Hennell, Major, 5th Bombay N L I, on leave, from Poona.
Western, Lieut, 1st Punjaub Cavalry, from leave, from England.
Moore, Lieut-Col, Bombay Cavalry, on duty, from Simla.
Stopford, Major, Asst Quarter-master Genl, from leave, from England.
Yerbury, Captain, R A, on duty, from Poona.
Tritton, Lieut, 24th Bombay N I, on duty, from Poona.
Wallace, Lieut-Col, R E, from leave, from England.
Gerard, Lieut-Col, C I Horse, from leave, from England.
Glover, Vet Surg, from leave, from England.
Gardiner, Captain, R E, from leave, from England.
Barridge, Captain, R A, on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—October 20.

Boulton, Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Dawson, Surg, on duty, to Delhi.

October 21.

Wilson, Captain, Staff Corps, from leave, to Lahore.
Hennell, Major, 5th Bombay N L I, on leave, to Mhow.
Gardiner, Captain, R E, from leave, to Kattywar.
Glover, Vet Surg, from leave, to Meerut.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major M. R. Wyer, Offg. Comdt. B. V. R. C.

Bombay, October 22, 1884.

Cr Serjeant H Long, Hyderabad Vol Rifles, is transferred to the Bombay Vol Rifle Corps in the rank of, and posted to, F Company.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH ORDERS.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.*)

Mr W C Plowden, Commr, furlough for 7 months and 2 days, in extension of that granted him in G O No 4130, dated 30th Nov. 1883.

Under Sec 165, Rule 10, of the Civil Leave Code, the Lieut-Govr and Chief Commr is pleased to re-appoint Mr Charles Dodd, who has exceeded his privilege leave by more than a week, as Inspector of Schools, Allahabad Div, from the forenoon of the 20th Sept last.

Mr J V Sturt, Asst Commr, 1st Class, at present Manager of the Awa Estate, to the Jhansi dist, when he has made over charge of the estate.

Mr J S Porter, Magis and Coll, 1st Grade, on return from special leave, to the Shahjahanpur dist.

Mr S O B Ridsdale, Offg Comm, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, whose services have been re-placed at the disposal of this Govt by the Govt of India, Foreign Dept, to the Fatehpur dist as Magis and Coll.

With effect from 16th Sept, 1884, the date on which Col G Wheeler, Cant Magis, Chakratta, retired from the service—

Mr H C Creak, Offg Cantonment Magis, 2nd Class, to be confirmed in that appointment but to continue to do duty at Roorkee until further orders.

With effect from the date on which Mr J V Sturt, Asst Commr, 1st Class, assumes charge of the office at Jhansi—

Lieut-Col T J Quin, Asst Commr, 1st Class, sub. *protem*, to revert to his substantive appointment as Asst Commr, 2nd Class;

Mr W R Tucker, Asst Commr, 2nd Class, sub. *protem* to revert to his sustantive appointment as Asst Commr, 3rd Class.

Maj W P Harrison, Offg Dist Judge, Rae Bareli, on being relieved by Lieut-Col J R Marett, to revert to his substantive appointment as Cant Magis, Lucknow.

Mr H F Barlett, Offg Cant Magis and Coll, Fatehpur, on being relieved by Mr S O B Ridsdale, to revert to his sustantive appointment of Jt-Magis, and to be posted to the Fatehpur dist.

Capt P H Wallerstein, Offg, Cantt Magis, Lucknow on being relieved by Maj W P Harrison, to Chakrata, as Cantt Magis.

The Rev W MacCarthy, Chap, from Mussooree to Meerut, from 9th Nov 1884.

The Reverend O D Watkins, Chap, from Meerut to Mussooree, from 9th Nov, 1884.

Mr G J Joseph, Ex Engr, 4th grade, officiated as Ex Engr of the Allahabad Provincial Div during the absence on privilege leave of Mr J Hemig, Ex Engr *viz.*, from the afternoon of the 6th Aug to the afternoon of 6th Oct, 1884.

Mr W E Garatin, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, is on return from furlough, posted to the Narora Div, Lower Ganges Canal. This cancels Notification No. 3114 E I., dated 9th Oct, 1884, posting Mr Garstin to the Etawah Div, Lower Ganges Canal.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
(OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.

THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Menist, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, out to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.

Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application

C. MARCKS & Co.
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SASSOON INSTITUTE AND LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
(2 DOORS FROM WATSON'S HOTEL.)
FOUNDED OCTOBER, 1847.

THIS SOCIETY, established for the diffusion of scientific, literary, and mechanical knowledge, possesses a Library, containing upwards of 10,000 books to which the best new works are being constantly added. The reading-room is wel, supplied with the illustrated and other papers, and all the best magazines are also provided for the use of Members.

SUBSCRIPTION :—Life Members, Rs. 150; ordinary Members, Rs. 6 per quarter. Visitors to Bombay are allowed the use of the Reading-room on payment of Rs. 2 per month, or 8 annas per week. Further particulars can be ascertained from the Librarian at the Institute.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1884.

The Bangalore breach of promise case has ended, and in that fact is comprised the only satisfactory incident in the whole proceedings. Actions for breach of promise of marriage rest upon that common law of England which follows Englishmen wherever they go within the Empire—and they stand almost alone in giving occasion for regret that the common law thus persistently waits upon the footsteps of the Queen's subjects. It is difficult to think of this case in any of its aspects without, for the moment at least, yielding to the arguments of the eminent lawyer—now Solicitor-General of England—who a few years ago induced the House of Commons to agree to a resolution declaring that it was inexpedient to maintain breach of promise of marriage as a cause of action. "Hard cases make bad law," and perhaps it would not be good policy to alter the law because its operations are in particular instances unedifying and sometimes scandalous. But we are pretty sure that no one who wanted to find arguments in justification of the existing law and practice in regard to these matters would look for them in the recent proceedings at Bangalore. It seems impossible to think of the action as one merely for the enforcement of a contract. This, indeed, was utterly obscured in the mass of scandalous accusations and imputations, in the strange revelations of impropriety, of laxity of behaviour, and of grievous immorality, which day after day gratified the prurience of the audience in the Bangalore court-house. Only at the last, when the civil judge summed up the case, dealing in a dry technical way with each issue raised in the plaint, was it an easy matter to realize that it was a court of law and not a court of morals, and that beneath all the "*linge sale*" of the repulsive story lay a simple question of civil obligation, a question of damages of whose importance the judge took so low an estimate that he allotted the plaintiff no larger compensation than a sum of five hundred rupees. It would be interesting to learn who is the better for the prolonged, but apparently highly attractive, proceedings which have thus been brought to an end. We will not ask if the plaintiff's honour has been satisfied by the award which, in form at least, has been given in her favour. It will be well, indeed, to say as little as possible about the honour of anyone associated with the case. Nor need we raise the delicate question whether the defendant has come out of the trial with the more credit—or with the less discredit—from the fact that he has been called upon to pay only nominal damages. We suspect that the winning party and the losing are agreed upon this, if upon nothing else—that it would have been well for both if the case had never gone into court.

In finding that there was a promise of marriage the court came to a conclusion which the defendant's admissions, to say nothing of the substantive proofs tendered by the other side, had rendered inevitable. So clear was this that after Mr. King had given evidence the only doubt that had to be cleared up was as to whether the promise had been made early or late in the period of his intimacy with Miss Sherwood. It mattered little, from one point of view, that the promise was made after his betrayal of the plaintiff, though that of course materially affected one of the issues raised in the statement of claim. The contract which the defendant was charged with having broken was one which was pressed upon him long after he had betrayed the plaintiff, and which he entered into because, as he said in his condescending way, he "pitied her condition." The conduct of the defendant throughout was remarkable, but it seems almost superfluous to speak censoriously about it when the people who were most directly affected by it, and who were in a sense his victims, took so lenient a view of it. Even Captain Sherwood, who seems to have been rather more solicitous than anyone else for his daughter's protection, told the court that his wife "gently upbraided" Mr. King when she discovered that he had been the cause of Miss Sherwood's ruin. Why need outsiders appear indignant at this young gentleman's proceedings when her nearest friends treated him with a toleration and a considerateness that is not always extended to much worthier conduct than his? The story of Mrs. Sherwood's visit to the defendant at Mangalore would be incredible, were it not that its least creditable incidents are testified to by that lady herself. The defendant had only to promise that he would marry the daughter upon whom he had inflicted the most grievous of all possible wrongs, and the shameful bye-gones were to be treated as bye-gones. So satisfied was the injured mother with the contingent reparation which the defendant had thus been induced to make that she afterwards wrote to him in the most friendly way. She was pleased with him, she said, for what he had undertaken to do. Nor did the signs of reconciliation end here. There was a quiet dinner party before Mrs. Sherwood and her daughter left Mangalore, at which Lieutenant King and a brother officer were present, and this was followed by a pleasant boating excursion. Apparently there was no room or time for indignation. The mission of reparation on which the plaintiff and her mother went to Mangalore began with a "gentle upbraiding" of the defendant; it ended in a friendly dinner and a moonlight excursion on the water. It may be that Mr. King was not quite so well understood by his friends from Bangalore as he no doubt is now that they have seen him in the witness-box. It came out in evidence that in his *billets doux* he signed himself "your devoted reprobate, Prince of Darkness." It is his own description of himself, and no one who heard him tell his story in court would quarrel with the title.

But the judge's observation that the defendant alone was not responsible for the plaintiff's disgrace is not likely to be taken exception to. On their own showing the plaintiff's parents consented to her engagement before she was fourteen and a half years old—when, in her own words, she was "a school-girl, and wearing the short dress of a school-girl." And if Mr. King had lenient views as to the propriety of young ladies visiting alone the bungalows of gentlemen to whom they are engaged it seems that Miss Sherwood's mother tacitly, at all events, endorsed them. It is, indeed, easier to say who was at fault than to say how much each was at fault in a case so abounding in indiscretion and laxity, and impropriety, and unmitigated wrong-doing. It is bad enough to read of a child of fourteen having in her possession, in a country where such literature ought not to be within easy reach, a book which is at once the most famous and the most infamous of the writings of the younger Dumas. But the fact, shocking though it is, is only symptomatic. What the relations were which were established between the child and the man to whom her parents say she was engaged may be inferred from the fact that he received from her a copy of this book with the choicer passages underlined. Later on there were grosser developments of immorality. A lower depth of depravity could not well have been reached than that to which the parties to the action descended. And the defendant will be thought none the better of for having followed the most ancient of all precedents in extenuating his wrong-doing. "The temptation was too strong for him, and he fell." It may be difficult to contest the assertion of the defendant's counsel that the plaintiff was "terribly corrupt" when he made her acquaintance; but it is clear that she did not improve under his tuition. A more discreditable story was never told than that which this case presents, and we do not see how any of the parties to it can divest themselves of at least some share of discredit. The only satisfaction that one gets in reading this tale of wickedness and shame is in the conviction that it must surely stand alone. Such an unfortuitous concurrence of culpable carelessness on the parents' part, and of corruption on the part of those who for want of a better word may be called the lovers, is surely phenomenal. Nevertheless the story yields its moral, and the moral lies upon the very surface of it. "Do as you like" is a motto that seemed well enough for the Abbey of Thalema, but there is no place for it in family life. The beneficent despotism of the British matron, who ruled well her household, and was a law to her children, may be deemed old-fashioned. But it was better than a liberty which gives facilities for clandestine courtships, and under cover of which children of fourteen assume the status of women. There was more than enough of liberty in the household on which light has been thrown in this painful case, and the example is not encouraging.

The importance which the Indian export trade in wheat has assumed of late has attracted a good deal of attention to the question of the best means of further developing it. Bombay and Calcutta being the ports which, next to the wheat-growing districts themselves, have the greatest interest in the further extension of the trade, it is but natural that the Chambers of Commerce of Bombay and Bengal should take an active part in the investigation of the question. The gradual extension of the railway system towards the north has led to the opening up of new wheat-growing districts. With increased facility of transport the area under wheat cultivation has increased marvellously during the last few years, and the highest point of production is still far from being reached. Nevertheless, in order to enable India to enter into successful competition with America—her most formidable rival in the trade—certain disadvantages which she labours under require to be removed. With this object in view the Bombay and Bengal Chambers of Commerce wrote some time ago to the Government of the North-West Provinces, instituting certain inquiries and offering some pertinent suggestions. In response to the invitation the Provincial Government requested Mr. Benett, late Director of Agriculture and Commerce, to prepare a comprehensive report on the wheat trade, and give his opinion on the several points raised by the representatives of the commercial bodies of Bombay and Calcutta. This report was submitted by Mr. Benett in July, last and has been published in a recent number of the *Government Gazette* of the North-West Provinces. As the value of the report would be diminished by being summarised, we content ourselves merely with giving some of the principal results of Mr. Benett's investigations, leaving it to those interested in it to go to the report itself for further particulars. To begin with, he is of opinion that it would not be expedient to force either the production or the export of wheat, the trade in which is expanding quite as rapidly as might be expected. He also thinks that the existing lines of railways are quite sufficient to thoroughly tap the wheat-growing districts, and that the opening of any new line would not materially affect the trade. The next important point under consideration is that of the charges for railway carriage. These, Mr. Benett thinks, are not unnecessarily high, even though for geographical reasons there is almost a complete absence of competition between the rival lines. He therefore thinks that there is no need for Government to interfere to reduce the rates, unless "at any future time it was found that American wheats were placed in the English market at an appreciably lower price than they are now." It may here be remarked that, according to statements that have lately appeared in the American journals, American wheat can be placed on the English market, with a profit, at a lower rate than Indian. A question of still greater importance is the preservation of the reputation of Indian wheats for quality and cleanliness. With regard to the latter, it is said that certain dishonest practices have crept in which permit of a certain amount of dirt being mixed with the grain before shipment. It is also alleged that, when consigned, the wheat is described to be of better quality than it is. These abuses, Mr. Benett thinks, ought to be met by the Chambers of Commerce establishing depôts for testing the consignments either at the ports of shipment or the places where the exports leave the Provinces. With regard to the suggestion that Government should try to induce cultivators to grow better qualities of wheat, he expresses himself against such direct interference. And with this view the Government of the North-West Provinces rightly concur. The remedy proposed in the report is that Government should offer prizes for wheat at the principal agricultural shows, and open the eyes of cultivators by publishing the prices realized by the different varieties of wheat. Still greater stress is laid upon the metalling of the principal feeder roads for cart traffic, so as to allow of the wheat being transported with greater ease to the principal stations where it can take the railway.

The announcement that the Tichborne Claimant has been released from gaol must have provoked at least as much excitement at home as the quarrel between Lords and Commons. For everybody but the liberated captive himself it is the most calamitous event that has happened in our time. Life will not be worth living, now that the rights and wrongs of this too interesting person have come once more under discussion. There is the possibility of Tichborne demonstrations, and these, if they were as imposing as the manifestations of popular feeling on reform questions to which Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury point with equal eagerness and equal unreality, are certain to be at least as tiresome to all who love quiet lives. Tichborne discussions, by no means to be confined to the Metropolitan tap-rooms where the believers in him most do congregate, are equally inevitable, for there are few people who have tact enough to avoid entanglement in controversy about the trial of ten years since. We had almost spoken of a Tichborne candidature for Parliament as one of the evils contingent upon this man's release, but we are not sure that that would not be something of a blessing. It would at least divert attention from Mr. Bradlaugh's claims, and would infuse variety into the Parliamentary life of England. There is, nevertheless, one thing that all prudent people should have done the moment that the release of this man came within the range of possibility. They should have bound themselves by solemn league and covenant never to name him when he came out. As it is, we fear that the comfort of many peaceful souls will be sadly disturbed by the controversies which the release of the Claimant will provoke in quarters where wisdom reigns not.

CLOSE OF THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

The Simla season is rapidly closing, but the time is the pleasantest of the year. Only those bound to remain have not booked tongas for the downward journey, while those who are about to leave can think or talk of little but departure. Soon the comparative solitude of a Himalayan winter will have set in. It will not be quite a Selkirk's solitude. For in one way the loneliness becomes lessened, by what were only acquaintanceships *à la valse* in season-time probably ripening into friendliness and mutual regard during the Christmas period. Doubtless there are some ladies who complain; ladies who dote upon the military; who find sermons in sabretaches and good in nothing but a red-coat. These complain because the military man goes down. But trust me, when icicles hang by the wall and Abdul the kitmutghar blows his nail, these same fair will be glad to rink at Benmore with the every-day official who like themselves is Simla bound; will venture down to Anandale if there be a polo match toward; and will, for a time perhaps, forget the impecunious subaltern they are apt to love not wisely but too well.

Hereafter there may be occasion to tell what a winter in Simla is like. Just now boxes are being packed, p-p-c cards are shed freely about, bills are discharged—not without that sort of commentary the Scotch lady declared to be such an ornament to conversation—hotels are emptying, and a great many people are hurrying away to more polo, pig-sticking, and dancing in the plains or to the routs, dinners, and dilletanteism of cold weather Calcutta. Before all went it had been suggested that a p-p-c ball should be given mutually, with handy arbours for the most tragic scenes. That suggestion fell through, but another took its place. A leap-year dance, it was thought, might go off well. The way of it was to be this, that the men sat round the rooms coquetting with a fan while the ladies went round to ask the "pleasure of a dance." The ladies, however, declared that they could not co-operate; the men might be proud, and perhaps revengeful for past slights; so "our Colonel Henderson" had to pass the leap-year ball suggestion by as impracticable too. Instead, the other night there was a subscription dance on the regulation pattern; to-night there will be another. Immediately before these events Simla was kept in good-humour by Mrs. Franklin's music, by Mrs. Wilson's theatricals, and by a well-meant bazaar in aid of that venerable mendicant, Lahore Cathedral. Later on than these Mrs. Ford got up a performance of Sterndale Bennett's *May Queen* and Offenbach's *Rose of Auvergne*. This performance was another work of piety, and was well supported by every one in Simla, pious or—well, or not. An organ was wanted at Jutogh, so they sent in the hat from Jutogh to Simla. Simla said very well. And accordingly Simla crowded to a concert which from the Simla point of view was enormously successful because it concluded with a supper, but which can hardly have satisfied the Jutoghers, who saw all the organ money, going down the Simla throat in claret-cup and *pâté de foie gras*. On the 10th Mrs. Ilbert and Mr. E. C. Buck filled up the afternoon with a band and an *al fresco* lounge at Mushobra. By nights we have had Mrs. Simpson playing in "*Pyg* and his *Gal*" as Mrs. Kendal usually describes her favourite piece, and the rest of the time, I believe, has been filled up by persons who are employed to write Resolutions, Despatches, and Memorandums about different concerns not in any near way connected with Simla and therefore not of the least interest there. By the 10th November or at latest the 15th, however, the final Despatch will have been penned in our Secretariat; by the 10th November the greater trading firms will have closed their doors; long before these dates the last saraband will have been danced in Herr Goldstein's beer-garden as the *Reveu de Deux Mondeist* unkindly called it; and by the 15th November Simla will find herself left to the two score people who will have to support existence and the intimate society of one another in high latitudes until returning spring brings back the careless gaiety of the outer world and the careful writers of Resolutions.

The following is the cast of *Pygmalion and Galatea* as represented on three nights here recently :—

Pygmalion	(An Athenian Sculptor)	Capt. Simpson.
Leucippe	(A Soldier)	Col. Henderson.
Chrysos	(An Art Patron)	Major Deane.
Agesimos	(Chrysos' Slave)	Mr. J. Turner.
Mimos	(Pygmalion's Slave)	Mr. Marshall.
Galatea	(An Animated Statue)	Mrs. Simpson.
Cynisca	(Pygmalion's Wife)	Mrs. Allen.
Daphne	(Chrysos's Wife)	Mrs. Whish.
Myrine	(Pygmalion's Sister)	Miss Moorsome.

There is no doubt the piece was a triumph for Miss Oakes or, as she appears in the programme, Mrs. Simpson. Mrs. Simpson is *petite*, not in the least statuesque, and with features Nature appears to have declared must never wear repose, so that there were some personal disqualifications to be overcome. Yet what difficulties of this kind there were Mrs. Simpson overcame, and more; for Mrs. Simpson's Galatea caused you to remember only the character she sought to identify herself with. About Mrs. Kendal, the original Galatea, there was always some suggestion in the actress that she had once been marble and to marble could revert. About Mrs. Kendal's Galatea there was always something of the statuesque. This advantage Mrs. Simpson had to forego, but her conception was none the less [illegible] and artistic. It was not an original con[illegible] But it is doubtful if there could be more th[illegible] one way of representing the part of Galatea. Major Dean's Chrysos was perhaps the next most ably sustained part. Mrs. Allen's Cynisca (the [illegible] is surely pronounced long?) [illegible] like e[illegible] Mrs. Allen undertakes, [illegible] but the lady was not a Greek la[illegible] wife to an Athenian sculptor; in fact, this remark applies to the whole company—that throughout the piece no one of the audience could have for a moment forgotten he was in Simla or imagined (as perhaps he should) that he was on the outskirts of a grove of Academe. Daphne (Mrs. Whish) performed unevenly, but on the whole well; in one scene with Chrysos excellently well indeed. Pygmalion (Captain Simpson) was another example of well-directed imitation, for just as Mrs. Simpson had taken Mrs. Kendal for her model, so Captain Simpson had taken Mr. Kendal for his. Had Captain Simpson not lacked a very necessary sense of humour the imitation would have been most successfully complete. As it was in the second act and the third Captain Simpson played right well, but, like everyone else, he fell into the error of replying off-hand to the artless but perplexing questions of the one-day-old Galatea. This was a mistake, for some of the most innocent queries hardly admitted of any answer at all, much less a glib and ready one. The piece was mounted as no piece in Simla has been mounted for a long time. The dresses were in good taste. Take it all round and the performance was higher, considerably higher, than the average standard reached by our Himalayan amateurs.

Talking of theatricals reminds me that at Glenarm the other evening some very effective tableaux of the dramatic order were displayed. For this success a Bombay lady has to be thanked. It seems to have been generally allowed by the large audiences who witnessed the tableaux that your Postmistress-General, Mrs. Fanshawe, not only did a great deal of the engineering of the plays, but acted in them besides with astonishing effect. This is the more a score for Bombay because Simla amateurs are, as a rule, members of a close corporation who have no hesitation in praising one another, but are rather reserved in admitting foreign claims.

Among other visitors from Bombay here are General and Miss Edwardes and Dr. Klein. The latter is rather disappointed to find that none of his Simla hosts has ever learned the art of making a *potage* of bacillus, but of course in this matter the learned Doctor is an epicure. General and Miss Edwardes have come up *viâ* Agra, Delhi, and Jeypore, and leave here in a day or two. The Archdeacon of Colombo is also with us. He is a brother of Archdeacon Mathew, who holds the main cure of Simla souls—no sinecure it is thought.

PILGRIMS IN QUARANTINE.

A correspondent writing from Kamaran in the Red Sea gives the following account of the discomforts existing in the centre of the pilgrims' quarantine :—

I arrived here on the 12th September, having left Bombay on the 29th August and experienced a very boisterous passage across. We anchored in Aden on the 10th September, but were immediately put in quarantine, not for any illness on board, but because Bombay had been put under a ban since our departure. On arriving at Kamaran, I was put into ten days' quarantine, and found the Columbian, Mobile, and Shah Jehan in a like predicament; the Malacca and Jeddah, being from Zanzibar and Singapore, respectively, had only five days' detention, and a French steamer from Bussorah simply twenty-four hours. Poor Bombay! how the Turks hate it, and with what unqualified delight they inform you of the fact. I wish to point out the great want of a British Resident or gunboat at Kamaran during the quarantine that exists for the Mecca pilgrims. When I went on shore to visit my people, the most grievous complaints were made to me. There is no one in authority to whom to appeal, and the courtesy shown by the Turkish officials is very scant. The pilgrims, a large proportion of whom are British subjects, are huddled together in encampments, each steamer landing her own batch of people. The water is brackish though not really bad, the heat of course is intense, and all the protection afforded is what may be obtained from mat huts. There is not a tree near the encampments, they are simply on bare barren rock and sand. The steamers are all moored immediately dead to leeward of the spot. Those belonging to the ships may only land occasionally at our own encampment, but as we are at once pestered by a crowd of men and women, full of complaints which one is utterly powerless to redress, we don't often avail ourselves of the opportunity. We are not allowed communication with any other steamer, and above all, there are no supplies whatever to be obtained. I believe, however, there have been a few sheep sold at about a hundred per cent. above Bombay and Aden prices. The Indian Government have done much in the issuing of the new pilgrim rules for the comfort and safety of the pilgrims. Could not a British gunboat be stationed at Kamaran during the [illegible] season? Quarantine charges are [illegible] head for ten days' and [illegible] days' quarantine.

A PATANE P[illegible]

TO THE EDITOR O[illegible]

Sir,—I am sorry [illegible] remarks have dist[illegible] sons of my caste [illegible] have been some ve[illegible] yet Mr. Desmukh[illegible] rally prevalent. [illegible] are a good many ref[illegible] from whom strict all[illegible] never be expected. Wi[illegible] that his is a flesh-eating [illegible] sons may have once or t[illegible] animal food, or that the who[illegible] disloyal to the British Gover[illegible] persons of his own class st[illegible] loss of power by the Peshwa[illegible] Mr. Deshmukh has again p[illegible] category of "lower castes," while he [illegible] ly taken all superiority to himself. He [illegible] to do so. I for one am of opinion that all [illegible] are creatures of one God, and that there is no reason why one caste should boast of superiority over the other. Such a classification of castes in the mouth of an orthodox Brahman would have been pardonable, but in the mouth of a person like Mr. Deshmukh, who loses no opportunity of advocating reforms, is simply preposterous. He should, moreover, know that the reign of his brother Peshwas is fortunately gone, and that the reign of the benign English Government is come. All castes are now equal in the eye of the law, and no one caste would now dare to unjustly tyrranize over another, as it did at the time of the Peshwas. They did not, at that time, realize how tenacious of old rules and forms the Hindus are. We want the reforms so earnestly desired by Mr. Malabari, and so eagerly advised by Mr. Deshmukh; but we do not want men of the stamp of Mr. Deshmukh to carry them out. We want Luthers and other English divines who have fallen for their cause, and not disturbed the feelings of their own sect by exposing the few secrets of their own sect, if there be any, and thus disturbing the sentiments not of individuals, but of classes. They did not take all superiority to themselves. They perfectly knew that "in all bodies those who will lead must in a considerable degree follow. They must conform their propositions to the taste, talent, and disposition of those whom they wish to conduct." People will here discover that Mr. Deshmukh advocates reforms, but his writing betrays his heart. In conclusion, I beg to advise Mr. Desmukh that he should take care to let all castes enjoy, under the kind protection of the British Government, that repose and quiet of mind which they for a good long time missed at the time of the Peshwas. He must also know that the Hindus of all castes have always been very attentive in preserving their ancient customs, and no influence could be brought to bear on them to discontinue them. In speaking disparagingly of the Peshwas, people will not, I believe, misunderstand me and take me to be an enemy to the Mahratta rule. With due deference to the Bhonslas, Scindiah, Holkar, the Gaekwar, and the other Mahratta rulers, I beg to say that they have not been cruel to any castes, whether Brahmans, Kshatriyas, Vaisyas, or Sudras.

A PATANE PRABHU OF BOMBAY.

Oct. 21.

THE LATE CAPTAIN HAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Perhaps it may be interesting to some of the friends of the late Hon. Francis Geo. Hay, who died on the 11th ult. at his rooms in Jermyn-street, London, to know how generally he was admired and respected by his shipmates and brother-officers. The Hon. F. G. Hay, who was second son of the Earl of Kinnoull, served in the B. I. S. N. Company since 1870, coming out in the India shortly after the opening of the Suez Canal. He obtained command, on the Bombay side, of the s.s. Akola in 1876, and of late years had been in command of the larger steamers on the home line. In 1867 he was wrecked in the Hooghly on board the ship Orient. He went out to the Transvaal as extra Naval Reserve a d c to Sir E. Wood, and was with Sir George Colley at the ill-fated Majuba Hill fight. His last command was the s. s. Rewa, London to Calcutta. Captain Hay was much liked. He was a thorough sailor, and kind and generous to all under him. His loss will be keenly felt, and not easily replaced. He was an Etonian, and for some time was a page-in-honour to the Queen. He was at one time in the Navy, and was wrecked in one of H. M.'s training brigs in the Channel.

WANDERER.

Aden, Oct. 8.

TELEGRAMS.

THE UMBALLA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

UMBALLA, OCT. 21.

The meeting was inaugurated to-day with good racing.

TOM THUMB STAKES.
½ mile.

Felicity, 9st. 10 lbs.	1
Zaboo, 10st. 4lbs.	2
Merry Mac, 10st. 5lbs.	3

Six ran. New Guinea figured on the card, but was late at the post. Won in a canter. Time 58½s.

TRIAL STAKES.
1 mile.

Zephyr, 9st. 10lbs.	1
Paragraph, 8st. 13lbs.	2
Goldfinder, 8st. 11lb.	3

Six ran. Won after a good race. Time 1m. 47s.

GRAND MILITARY CHASE.
2¼ miles.

Jack, 12st. 1lb.	1
Terrible Billy, 12st. 1lb	2
Beeswing, 11st. 4lb.	3

Six ran. Won after a splendid race.

UMBALLA DERBY.
1½ miles.

Vixen, 8st. 7lb	1
Chloe, 8st. 9lb	2
Pretender, 8st. 7lb	3

Eight ran. A capital race. Won by half a length. Time 2m. 25½s.

PUNJAB STAKES.
1 mile.

Masher, 8st. 10lbs.	1
Heliotrope, 8st. 3lbs.	2
Volunteer, 9st 10lbs.	3

Five ran. Won in a canter. Time 1m. 55s.

SIRHIND SCURRY.
½ mile.

Glad Tidings, 10st	1
Wellwood, 10st.	2
Cora, 10st.	3

Four ran. Won by a length in 54 seconds.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RELEASE OF THE CLAIMANT.

LONDON, OCT. 21.

Arthur Orton, the Claimant, was released from jail yesterday.

THE REGENCY OF BRUNSWICK.

The German Government has assumed the Regency of Brunswick.

THE EGYPTIAN ARMY.

CAIRO, OCT. 20.

[illegible] decided to limit the number of the [illegible]y to 3,000 men and to increase the [illegible]ce.

[illegible]rook will return to England within [illegible]

[illegible]RENCH IN FORMOSA.

PARIS, OCT. 21.

[illegible]tch received here from Formosa [illegible]h are constructing block-houses [illegible]s at Kelung.

[illegible]Y AT TAMSUI DENIED.

[illegible]dation for the news that the [illegible] second landing at Tamsui and [illegible]

[illegible] navigat[illegible] [illegible]t Colombo

[illegible]N, OCT. 20.

[illegible] firm. Surats [illegible] been quiet but [illegible] 4⅛ [illegible]en quiet but

[illegible]	[illegible]	80
[illegible]	„ [illegible]	82½
3	Consols fo[illegible]	101
3½ „	Sterling Loa[illegible]	106¼
4½ „	French Rentes	109
Bar Silver		50⅝

Arrivals.—Mount Tabor and Athabasca.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 21.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Mauritius mail leaves Durban 27th Oct. Messages should reach Durban by noon. Ceylon route right.
Messages via Turkish route can be forwarded over interrupted section by mails leaving Bushire on 23rd and 31st of current month.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, NIGHT, October 20.

10 p.m.	75·2

TUESDAY, October 21.

6 a.m.	75·1
10 a.m.	81·3
2 p.m.	84·0
4 p.m.	83·7

DURING Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee's privilege leave for a month, Mr. Ryan has been appointed to act for Mr. Dosabhoy as Second Presidency Magistrate; and Mr. Jayaker, Mr. Ryan's judicial clerk, to act for him as Third Presidency Magistrate.

LORD KIMBERLEY in the home papers brought by the last mail acknowledges that he has received through the Government of India the memorial forwarded by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, C.S.I., on behalf of the native community of Bombay with regard to raising the maximum limit of age for candidates desirous of competing for the Indian Civil Service.

IT will interest many of his friends in India to learn that Mr. H. N. D. Beyts, C.M.G., has been appointed as officer administering the Government of Mauritius during the absence of Sir J. Pope Hennessy. Many years ago Mr. Beyts was a teacher in the Elphinstone Institution, but he subsequently entered the service of the Mauritius Government. This is the second occasion on which he has filled the post of Acting Governor.

IT is announced that a "very extraordinary book" will shortly appear under the auspices of the Theosophists. It professes to have been dictated by the Mahatmas within the last six months to an American clairvoyante, and an Indian Buddhist maintains that every word was dictated by the voice of their invisible masters, who, after they had finished their task, corrected the MSS. unseen with an imperceptible pencil which left very perceptible marks. It is to be hoped that the invisible masters will also supervise the publication of the work, so that Madame Blavatsky's anxiously awaited visit need not be delayed.

IT is to be hoped that the *Spectator* has by this time been reassured as to the reception of the members of the Delimitation Commission. It has given utterance to the most dismal forebodings, confessing to a feeling of uneasiness about the whole undertaking. "Sir P. Lumsden," it is remarked, "will have only thirty Europeans and a body of sepoys, whom Turkomans and Afghans, like the last King of Persia, hold to be 'rotten soldiers,' and there is some very wild country to be traversed. Some tribe or other is sure to be divided by the new boundary, or offended by being transferred from one territory to another, or disabled from plundering travellers in its hereditary manner; and if that occurs an attack on the Europeans will certainly be made. We should not be in the least surprised to hear that the Mission had been slaughtered-out, and that England and Russia were organising a joint expedition of vengeance. Wild men are sensitive about boundaries, and agree with the lady in South Carolina who had always heard that Georgia was unhealthy, and died of ague because the Georgian boundary was carried by agreement between the States north of her house. If a Turkoman finds himself an Afghan without being consulted, he will certainly kill somebody as a relief to his feelings, and it is very likely to be Sir Peter. There are too few Europeans in that expedition, which passed Quetta on the 19th inst., for perfect safety."

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us:—We hear that the Bishop of Calcutta has acceded to the prayer of certain residents of Naini Tal who memorialized him to permit Mr. Adams, V. C., the present Chaplain, to remain at Naini Tal for a third year, the usual period of incumbency for a hill station being two years. But the reason assigned by the Bishop is not very flattering either to Mr. Adams or to the memorialists, nor can it be said to be of a very robust logic. It is simply that the next Chaplain on the list does not at present wish to come to Naini Tal. It is of course obvious that this is no reason for retaining Mr. Adams in a position which is probably coveted by the 2nd, 3rd, and nearly all the other chaplains on the list. If No. 1 does not want it, it should have been offered to No. 2, and so on, till the whole list had been gone through, and then, and not till then, should it have again been offered to Mr. Adams, who has already enjoyed two years of a hill climate. The manner in which the memorial was got up has also provoked much comment. Two friends of Mr. Adams's circulated the memorial, begging all their acquaintances to sign it. Many did with indifference, as they would not be at Naini Tal next year; others signed because they disliked to refuse the request to sign; others because refusal involved, or was supposed to involve, their stating their reasons for refusal.

THIS is how a correspondent signing himself "Shamrock" treats the doubt suggested as to the nationality of the new Viceroy:—"E. M. B.," in the *Spectator*, asks why Lord Dufferin is called an Irishman. Then, expecting your readers at once to give up the conundrum, the writer proceeds to answer the inquiry. It is negatively done. Lord Dufferin is not an Irishman because his ancestors have been born and have lived in Ireland for a period of between two and three hundred years! Again, he is not Irish because he himself is a descendant of the Milesian Sheridans, has been born in Ireland, and is a peer of Ireland. If these things do not destroy his claims to Irish nationality, one fails to see what would do it. What, then, is Lord Dufferin? He is not Irish because a remote ancestor was not Irish, but only one who helped to colonise Ulster! The logic is irresistible. If the future Viceroy of India is not an Irishman because one of his remote ancestors was a Scotchman, and that Scotchman's ancestors were probably Danes, then many of the nobility at present residing in England are not English at all, because in bygone ages their ancestors were Norman-French, and theirs again were probably Romans. But if nothing else proves Lord Dufferin's nationality, it would be satisfactorily established, as "E. M. B." has naively put it, by his possession of eight great-grandmothers, just double the number that any man—not an Irishman—could possibly have. "E. M. B." must be a great-grandmother. The letter is altogether great-grandmotherly.

A COMMUNICATION has appeared in several of the London morning papers to the effect that the officials of Scotland-yard are shortly expecting the arrival of a large consignment of improved bombs from the Continent. This winter's explosives are, it is confidently believed, far superior to any hitherto known. They have been specially designed by well-qualified artists for the English market, and are now being constructed under skilled supervision at Paris and Brussels.

THERE is very little that is new; and if M. Pasteur, Dr. Koch, and other students of the microbe, and especially the cholera microbe, will [illegible] to Defoe's "History of the Plague," they will [illegible]hat to contain minute animal to patients [illegible]aught on a piece of glass that was tions [illegible]t object to the patient's mouth, and placed [illegible] strong microscope, could be distinctly [illegible]ey presented a much more varied and in[illegible]ore terrible appearance than the bacilli of [illegible]enerate days; for Defoe assures us that [illegible] the shape of "serpents, monsters, dragons, [illegible]s."

[illegible]not true, is it (exclaims the *St. James's* [illegible]) that Russia has acquired a small port in the [illegible]an sea—Kavala, to wit? The Russian newspapers seem to say so, speaking of it—as also does the *Vossische Zeitung*—as not only a means of developing Russian trade in Macedonia and Roumelia, but also as a naval station, a coaling station, "a splendid companion to the fortress-like Russian convents on Mount Athos," where most of the monks, it is believed, are military men. Kavala Bay is opposite the Isle of Thasos, and was supposed to have been made over to Bulgaria by the San Stefano Treaty. Of course if the Russians have got possession of it, more complications. But the report is probably untrue.

AN extraordinary trial, greatly resembling the Tisza-Esslar affair, is now proceeding before a jury at Cracow. A small Jewish farmer and his wife, together with a Polish peasant, were eighteen months ago found guilty by a provincial court of the murder of a Christian girl. The verdict was, however, quashed, on the ground of being against the weight of evidence, and a new trial was ordered. The accusation that the Jews took the life of the Christian girl in the exercise of a supposed religious rite is repeated again in the present case, which presents many mysterious features and discloses shocking ignorance and superstition on both sides. The case is followed with the greatest interest all over Austria and Hungary.

MDME. CHRISTINE NILSSON has sustained a somewhat serious accident in London. While passing the Athenæum Club, Pall-Mall, in a hansom cab the horse fell, and she was precipitated from the vehicle into the roadway. A small crowd collected, and assistance was at once rendered; but Mdme. Nilsson insisted on re-entering the cab, and drove at once to the American Exchange at Charing-cross. On arriving there it was found that she had suffered slight abrasions of her left knee and right hand. She complained also of soreness, both on the right arm and the left leg, and of having received a considerable shock. Having had her injuries attended to, and rested for nearly an hour, Mdme. Nilsson proceeded to her home.

BY way of a counterblast to the glory of colonial enterprise the *Justice* has been publishing some interesting figures from which the cost may be counted. It is pointed out, in the first place, that the French colonies across the sea entail the sacrifice of some 1,200 lives a year, the annual mortality in the *infanterie marine* being 70 in 1,000 as against 8 in 1,000 in the case of the continental army. This loss of life is by no means compensated for by pecuniary gains. Thus the total trade of Cochin China is about 6¼ millions sterling a year, but of this less than a fifteenth is with France; and as most of the French imports are consumed by the French soldiers and officials, the advantage even of this £40,000 worth of trade is not very real. As for Algeria, it is estimated that it costs the French taxpayer £2,000,000 a year; and, however liberal an allowance be made for indirect commercial advantages, the balance must be very much on the wrong side. The same writer calculates, allowing for interest at 4 per cent., that Algeria has altogether cost ten milliards since 1830, or just twice the German indemnity.

THERE has been another editorial combat in Paris, this time inside the newspaper office. M. Lefevre, an editor of the *Radical*, has recently given umbrage to the Corsican deputy, M. Emmanuel Arene, by making attacks in his journal upon Corsican workmen. M. Lefevre having declined to accept a challenge from M. Arene until he had cleared himself of a certain imputation, the latter repaired one evening to the office of the *Radical* and requested to speak with M. Lefevre. After a violent altercation, M. Arene struck M. Lefevre in the face. M. Lefevre seized by the throat his assailant, who struck him repeatedly on the head. The other editors then rushed in, and attempted to separate the combatants. A cousin of Arene, an ex-sub-prefect, who had accompanied him, fired a revolver, but did not hit any one. The police were then sent for; and the cousin was taken into custody, but was shortly afterwards released. In the encounter M. Lefevre (according to one account) contrived to bite M. Arene in the hand, and it is stated that erysipelas has ensued. This is the substance of the narrative of the affair published by the French papers.

HERE is a good story, quite *vero*, not a bit *trovato*. A certain man—who shall be called "Paterfamilias," being the father of a small family—read or supposed himself to have read in the *Times* a very favourable review of a book about "the Nana," as we call, or used to call, the notorious Nana Sahib. Now "Paterfamilias," having himself served in India, and taking a special interest in the subject, determined to buy the book if he could light upon it. He lighted upon a book called "Nana" at some railway station, purchased it, took it home, left it conspicuously exposed upon his book-shelves until he could read it (as was his invariable practice with French books) before he presented it for perusal to his wife and family. Fortunately, a friend intervened, noticed with some surprise the appearance of such a book on the shelves of Paterfamilias, expressed the surprise felt, and in fact enlightened Paterfamilias—just in time. Paterfamilias, it turned out, had not so much as heard whether there were any Zola; and, it is scarcely necessary to add, was very glad indeed that his friend (who is not a Paterfamilias and has had rather too much of Zola) had intervened. So necessary is it in these days to know exactly what book you are buying.

MR. HENRY COXWELL, the well-known aeronaut, has suggested that an important step might be taken by utilising the air path while the boat expedition and the camel corps are moving towards General Gordon. This is his scheme for travelling to Berber and back by balloon:—"If a fleet of these, composed of gutta-percha or gold-beaters' skin, were despatched at once, some of them might be sent off from Suakim, and, by a mechanical arrangement, find their way, with cipher tidings, within a few miles of Berber and Khartoum. When we read how long even telegrams take to reach England, and what a time must elapse before Lord Wolseley can support our heroic countrymen, it does appear humiliating that, with war balloons and an experienced establishment at Chatham in full experimental operation, nothing of a practical character is being attempted. Of course, it would be too great a tax on the skill and daring of our officers to expect that a few of them would be ordered to dash forward to Berber disguised as merchants or messengers. Khartoum not being at present so closely besieged they might descend by night, if they only started with a fair wind, and get in with some little information—at any rate, there is no excuse for not despatching miniature balloons, as General Gordon clearly wants news, and something more substantial. Even a promissory note per balloon would be a welcome guest."

FOR its unquestioning belief in the news sent by its Alexandria correspondent that Lord Wolseley's recall had been resolved upon, the *Times* is being mercilessly chaffed by its contemporaries. The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks:—"No one, whether journalist or politician, can for a moment question the great improvement that has been wrought in the *Times* during the present year. It has done much to regain the position of the leading journal, which it had almost lost. But while gratefully recognizing the welcome change that has come over the first newspaper in the world, we cannot refrain from expressing a regret that among the many admirable qualities of the new management a little healthy scepticism is not included. A blind belief in the infallibility of its correspondents has frequently misled it, but never more flagrantly than to-day. On the morning of the battle of Teb, it announced that General Graham had been ordered home before Osman Digma had been beaten in his stronghold; the other month it was cruelly imposed upon by the astute editor who induced his unsuspecting victim to believe that the "G." article in the *Fortnightly* was written by Mr. Gladstone; and to-day it is again badly hoaxed about a matter of the very first importance. This excessive credulity may be a reaction due to the wholesome horror excited at Printing House-square by the remembrance of the number of years a preceding editor took to verify the fact that Prussia had joined the Zollverein; but there is a medium in all things, and in the interest of the public, whose nerves have been somewhat ruthlessly shaken by their morning mentor, it is to be hoped that in future our contemporary will not launch as authentic every startling rumour that reaches it from "unimpeachable sources."

COLONEL RICH, who has just reported on a collision at Wigan, on the London and North-Western Railway, thus writes [illegible] various brakes [illegible] recommend the London and North-Western Railway Company to adopt one of the automatic continuous air-brakes. I am informed that the London and North-Western Railway Company are now adopting for their main line trains a collection of several kinds of patent brakes, among which is the Smith's plain vacuum, with an automatic arrangement on the last brake-coach by which the chain-brake is brought into action. The railway inspecting officers of the Board of Trade were asked by the company's locomotive superintendent to inspect this arrangement about two years since, when it was applied to the Irish mail. All the inspecting officers disapproved of it, after inspection and consideration. I understand that the London and North-Western Railway Company propose to continue the use of the chain-brake on their local and branch trains. I would suggest to the directors the desirability of giving this matter their consideration. The liability they are incurring by using an inferior kind of brake which does not comply with the requirements of the Board of Trade, and the outlay that the company are incurring by fitting their stock with brakes which cannot be approved and which must sooner or later be again changed, are serious. The company should be warned by the slight collisions that have occurred on the railway with the brake now used, all of which have cost money, and many of which would have been prevented by the proper use of a good continuous automatic brake. The automatic air-brakes have now been successfully used for several years by many of the large railway companies in the United Kingdom. They meet the requirements of the Board of Trade. If the special train had been fitted with a good automatic continuous brake, this collision would not have occurred.

Any expression of opinion on this subject has special interest in India just now, in view of the terrible accident in Bengal.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Indian Marine Troopship Canning, Captain P. Creagh, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning from Cutch, Mandvee, which port she left on the 19th instant, with the head-quarters of the 25th Regiment N. L. I., consisting of 5 officers, 1 lady, 1 child, 1 warrant officer, wife, and child, 9 native officers, 429 men, 170 women, 211 children, 59 followers, 5 horses, 1 band-master, and 160 boxes of ammunition. The following are the names of officers:—Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. J. Withers and child, Captain A. P. Nuthall, Lieut. G. Beckham, Lieut. R. P. Colomb, Surgn. W. Barren, and Band-master and Mrs. Dunlop. The regiment landed at the Sassoon Dock, and are quartered in tents on the Esplanade. The Canning will sail for Cutch on the 25th instant with the left wing of the 10th Regiment N. I., consisting of 2 European officers (Majors S. Carter and Lieut. A. T. H. Newnham), 7 native officers, 351 men, 186 women, 128 children, 63 followers, and 2 horses.

A WING of the 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, consisting of 11 officers, 2 warrant officers, 304 rank and file, 30 women, 60 children, and 6 horses, are expected to arrive in Bombay on the 27th inst. from Khundwa, by a special train, will be landed at Sassoon Dock, and will embark on board the I. M. S. Clive for Kurrachee.

SIR THOMAS BAKER, the coming Adjutant-General, was to have left England on the 10th; and should he arrive too late to relieve Sir George Greaves in person, the interregnum will probably be provided for by the appointment for a few days of Colonel Collett.

MAJOR AND BREVET LIEUTENANT-COLONEL B. A. COMBE leaves India Simla to rejoin his regiment, the 10th Hussars, at Shorncliffe. He sails in the Malabar to-day. This officer has served in the Adjutant-General's and Quartermaster-General's Departments for the past five years. The appointment he has just vacated, of Assistant Adjutant-General at Army Head-quarters, will not be filled up for the present.

COLONEL H. A. BUSHMAN, C. B., has returned to Umballa and re-assumed command of the 9th Lancers. The *Civil and Military Gazette* understands this officer will retain the command until the Commander-in-Chief has inspected the regiment next month. In the meantime the appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General at Army Head-quarters, to which he has been nominated, will be kept open.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Oct. 21.—The barometer has fallen fast in the Indus Valley, and moderately or briskly in all parts of the country except at a few places in the southern parts of the Bombay Presidency and at the stations of Madras, Mangalore, Salem, and Moulmein.

Readings are uniform generally, and everywhere above the average of the month, though less so in the north than of late. The wind is very variable in direction in all places. The weather continues clear in Upper India, it is cloudy elsewhere, and rain has fallen generally over the western parts of the Cental Provinces, in Khandeish, the Dekkan, Bombay, Mysore, and the Carnatic. The temperature has decreased at the majority of stations. Rain today:—Poona and Cuddapah, 2 inches; Ahmednuggur, Satara, Rutnagherry, Belgaum, Nellore, Madras, Mercara, Rangoon, and Moulmein, 1 inch; Malegaon, ½ inch. Previously, Nellore had 1½ inches; Chitaldrug, 1 inch.

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

THE TROOPSHIP MALABAR, Captain Robert H. Harris, will sail to-day for England, with 49 officers, 14 ladies, and 20 children; and also 1,087 men, 30 women, and 64 children. The following are the names of officers and their relatives:—

Lieut Col B A Combe, 10th Hussars.
Depy Surg-Genl and Mrs J C B Hendley, A M D.
Colonel I M Straton, North Lancashire.
Brigade Surgeon W O Holleran, A M D.
Lieut-Col and Mrs G Forbes, Seaforth Highlanders.
Lieut-Col W W Murdoch, R A.
Lieut-Col and Mrs J Creagh, Leicestershire.
Major J H Tulloch, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
Major J H S Seagram, Derbyshire.
Surgeon Connolly, A M D.
Vety Surg J Hammond, Veterinary Dept.
Captain and Mrs C K Leighton, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain C E Thompson, Derbyshire.
Captain A Shorland, R A.
Captain I S Barker, R A.
Captain J S M Hamilton, G Highlanders.
Captain C H Purvis, 17th Lancers.
Captain and Mrs W G DeGersey, R A.
Captain and Mrs B Grand, 8th Hussars.
Captain J Perry, 17th Lancers.
Captain and Mrs F Morris, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain R M Crofton, R A.
Lieut A E Jones, Staff Corps.
Lieut H Foster, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut E R Penrose, Royal Lancaster.
Lieut F B Jackson, R A.
Lieut H H Rogers, R A.
Lieut A C McKinstry, Warwickshire.
Lieut G R Rendle, R A.
Lieut D Coury, E Lancashire.
Lieut R C Blencowe, Royal L. Fusiliers.
Lieut W Elliot, R A.
Lieut T T Armitage, S W Borderer.
Lieut R T Doveton, Staff Corps.
Lieut W L Addington, West Surrey.
Lieut R L Blosse, K O Borderer.
Lieut E F Hodge, N Fusiliers.
Lieut G W Dowell, N Lancashire.
Lieut H H Fullerton, W Surrey.
Lieut K N Lean, R S Fusiliers.
Lieut A B Northcott, R S Fusiliers.
Lieut E G S Warren, Staff Corps.
Lieut H J Bowman, Derbyshire.
Lieut A G Inglis, E Lancashire.
Lieut D Macpherson, Seaforth Highlanders.
Hony Lieut and Mrs. J Glen, and seven children, Ordce Dept.
Lieut A A Faulknor, L N Lancashire.
Lieut O B Z Darrah, W Surrey.
Lieut T Dauncey, 21st Hussars.
Wife and child of Captain E H Wilson, Staff Corps.
Mrs. W F Nuthall, Manchester.
Two boys of Surgeon G H K O'Callaghan, A M D.
Wife of Captain F W Benson, 17th Lancers.
Wife and child of Lieut, C H L F Wilson, RA.
Widow and three children of the late Quartermaster C J Knott, E Yorksire.
Sister of Captain A T S A Rind, Staff Corps.
Sister-in-law of Lieutenant-Colonel Forbes, Seaforth Highlanders.

THE REVISION OF THE GOA TREATY.

THE following account is given by the *Times* of the revision of the Goa treaty respecting which Mr. Arthur Crawford has been engaged:—Very few persons are probably aware that in the year 1878 a treaty of commerce was signed at Lisbon between the English and Portuguese Governments in reference to certain matters connected with that relic of Portuguese dominion in the East, the town and dependency of Goa. After five years' practical working it was seen that this treaty required some revision, and in the early part of the present year the Government of India sent Mr. Arthur Crawford, a distinguished member of the Bombay Civil Service, as its special representative to Europe in order to complete the good understanding established by the treaty of December 26, 1878. The result justifies the course taken as well as the selection of the particular officer intrusted with the negotiation. Lord Kimberley states in the letter which he writes to Lord Ripon covering the official correspondence held during the last few months, and which lies before us, that "Mr. Crawford has succeeded in carrying the points in the negotiation which your Excellency considers of the greatest importance. I [illegible]tain no doubt that your Excellency will concur with me in thinking this result highly creditable to [illegible]."

The treaty [illegible] consisted of [illegible] articles, and although these referred to commercial matters generally the principal subject in question was the manufacture and supply of salt. By the 12th article of this treaty the exclusive control of the manufacture and sale of salt in Goa and the other places constituting Portuguese India was surrendered to the Bombay Government. The demand for this unusual privilege in virtually foreign territory arose from the large quantity of salt smuggled into British India from Goa and Damaun entailing a loss of revenue to us of from £50,000 to £75,000 sterling per annum. Goa and Damaun possess exceptional facilities for the manufacture of salt, which furnished one of the most flourishing and remunerative of local industries. It was, therefore, impossible to require from Portuguese India the suppression of the salt trade as had been done in French India, where no important interest was affected. Instead of this the Government of British India received the grant of an exclusive privilege. British agents were appointed in Goa to supervise the production of salt, and with authority to purchase or continue on lease the factories already existing there. The Portuguese authorities were bound to assist the British agents in putting down all contraband practices. The most important of the remaining conditions for the sale of salt was the obligation on the English to supply a certain quantity "at the cost of manufacture only" for the use of Portuguese subjects at the rate of 14lb. per head per annum. Mr. Crawford was intrusted with the task of carrying out the provisions of this article. Thanks to his "energy, fairness, and courtesy," the Bombay Government wrote in 1879 that the majority of the manufacturers had accepted the agreements offered, and that the treaty had come into working effect. With the Portuguese the arrangement was at first most unpopular, but the success attained in a short time sufficed to vindicate the policy of the Ministers who had signed it and enforced its provisions.

The best-framed treaties are soon shown by practical experience to contain flaws and imperfections. A few months after the signature of this treaty an additional article was drawn up and ratified in August, 1879, by which at the expiration of three years the stipulations might be reconsidered by either of the high contracting parties and any abuses removed. The recent negotiations which Mr. Crawford conducted at Lisbon during the summer were instituted under the provision of this article. In April last Mr. Crawford had succeeded in coming to an agreement with the Portuguese Government on three of the points submitted for discussion—viz., the enlargement of the limits of arrest by the British agents from 12 to 100 yards, revision by a mixed committee of the annual sums awarded as compensation to the proprietors of salt works in the Goa territory by the commission of 1880, and the repudiation of the claims of the alleged grantee of the Diu salt works. In his letter of 18th April Mr. Crawford reports fully what he had done. After placing in the hands of the Portuguese delegate, Admiral Albuquerque, the note in which the views of the Government of India were explicitly set forth, and on receiving his reply, he wrote:—

"The Government of India were disposed to attach little importance to the two claims for refunds provided I could obtain some satisfactory concession on the third 'abuse'—viz., the enlargements of the limit of arrest around salt works, and I have great satisfaction in reporting that with great difficulty the Portuguese Government has been induced to extend the limit from 12 to 100 yards, which last is the limit with which the Government of India directed I should be content. Of course I asked and pressed vehemently for more, especially in conversation with Admiral Albuquerque. His Excellency, however, assured me that the Ministry were very adverse to any enlargement, that they receive weekly very unfavourable reports from India of the public feeling still existing against the treaty, and that they were incurring a great risk in making so great a concession. You will understand the peculiar difficulties that have been got over, and will, I think, agree that the success has been considerable."

In July Mr. Crawford returned to Lisbon to complete his negotiation with Admiral Albuquerque and Mr. Petre, our representative at the Court of Braganza, and wrote that "a satisfactory settlement of a complicated and troublesome question had been brought about without friction, though not without difficulty." Fair and moderate concessions on the part of the English delegate had secured the surrender of several valuable points by the Portuguese. The principal decisions arrived at after the resumption of the negotiations are given in Mr. Crawford's letter of the 28th of July, and as they alter the working of the treaty of 1878 in several particulars it will be well to record them in their order. Passing over mixed commissions, as involving technicalities, with regard to the supply of salt to the Portuguese themselves, an important change is sanctioned:—

"The salt necessary for the domestic consumption of Portuguese inhabitants of Goa territory is under clause 1 of section i. of article XII., to be 'delivered' in future by the British Government to the Portuguese Government by the delivery to that Government of selected salt works in the possession of the British agents, under section b. of article XII., sufficient in area to produce the salt needed annually for the supply of the Goanese population. The Portuguese Government will, therefore, cause the salt required to be manufactured therein on its own account. . . . It will be seen that by this arrangement I have practically secured the point arrived at. The British Government will not in the future have to supply a large quantity of salt to the Portuguese Government each year at 1 anna and 8 pies per maund, when it may have cost them twice as much. The Portuguese Government will supply themselves at their own price of manufacture from the works 'delivered' to them for the purpose. All cash transactions under this head will cease between the two Governments."

With regard to manure salt of an inferior kind, which is used in Goa alone, the salt works at Damaun and those at Diu, satisfactory decisions are come to. None of these matters are vital importance, and the Portuguese Government receives quite as many concessions as it makes. The extension of the limit of arrest conceded in the earlier interviews finds formal expression in this late convention:—

"With great reluctance the Portuguese Government has consented to extend the present limit around salt works within which the British agents may make arrests from 12 to 100 yards, which last is the limit with which I was instructed to be content. Considerable popular clamour is anticipated in India when the concession is made known, and you have already reported that public feeling here (Lisbon) is very much against it."

Additional concessions were made to the Portuguese on various other matters. Permission was given them for the establishment of six new fish-curing yards at Goa, and certain excise regulations were relaxed in their favour. The most important point surrendered to them is in connexion with what is termed drying—*i.e.*, the right of exporting salt after it has been dried. This will be felt as no slight favour, for at present they are compelled to export it in its wet state, when it weighs far heavier. The Indian Government also withdraws any claims it might have on the score of the alleged over-payments to those manufacturers who had sold their rights. Thus has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, at all events for the period during which the Treaty of 1878 remains in force—that is to say, until the end of 1890—the differences that had arisen between the authorities and the peoples of Goa and Bombay. Those differences could hardly at any time have produced a serious quarrel; but they were marked by unceasing bickering, which it is well to have removed. We need not take too much credit to ourselves for the care we have shown in considering the susceptibilities of the somewhat over-sensitive people of Portugal, but there is a lesson of moderation in dealing with the weak to be learnt from the course of the discussion about our local difficulty with the Goa Government which might be studied with some advantage by other nations. It is a strange historical fact that England, which owed its appearance on the western coast of India to the dowry of a princess of Portugal, should, after the interval of nearly 225 years, be able to make concessions to Portuguese India on matters affecting one of the natural productions of that dependency. Although there may be little dissatisfaction in certain Portuguese quarters with this arrangement, from motives of self-interest or through a mistaken pride, there can be no doubt that the convention to which Admiral Albuquerque and Mr. Crawford affixed their names on the 28th of July is one eminently calculated to smooth over the difficulties that had arisen, and to insure the continuance of the arrangement concluded nearly six years ago.

THE PLAGUE IN BAGDAD.

AL HAK writes to the *Times* on Sept. 27 as follows:—Will you allow me to distinctly contradict the report taken from the Russian Journal *Caspian*. Such a report is not only misleading, but is calculated to seriously prejudice commercial interests in those parts. The real facts are these. A disease, assumed to be bubonic plague, but the exact character of which the doctors have not yet been able to define, appeared in the early part of the year at Kout, which is in the vilayet of Bagdad, one of the largest provinces in Turkey. I think, however, I am right in asserting that not a single case has occurred in Bagdad, which is some distance from the infected district.

The Russian journals seem to find pleasure in confusing the town of Bagdad with the vilayet of that name, while also exaggerating the importance of the outbreak, and it has been a subject of frequent comment among the small European community at Bagdad that these false and absurdly exaggerated rumours have never met with any authoritative denial. That there need be no further cause for alarm may be gathered from the fact that the sanitary authorities at Bagdad, after a careful investigation on the spot by Drs. Lubitch and Padrilaki, have declared the district now quite free, and have removed all quarantine restrictions. The same, I believe, also applies to the Persian side since on passing through Persia as recently as July, I was detained by the authorities at Kasr Shereen, who wished to submit me to a detention of 15 days, but on telegraphing to our kind and genial Minister at Teheran, pointing out the unreasonableness of the quarantine, that gentleman very kindly represented the matter to the Government of His Majesty the Shah, who thereupon wired orders to release all who were detained. In this way several thousands, who had been compelled to submit to this vexatious detention, were enabled to proceed on their journey, and I have not heard that the quarantine has since been re-established.

The *Caspian* mentions that a cordon has been established around Khanakhin. This is evidently incorrect, since Khanakhin is a Turkish town and the Persian frontier is fully an hour's ride distant.

The Persian Government had certainly at one time issued orders prohibiting the usual pilgrimage to Kerbela (a Shia shrine near Bagdad), the prohibition has, however, since been removed, and was only the result of the many little bickerings that occur constantly between the Turks and the Persians. In this instance, I believe the cause to have been the issue of an order by the Vali of Bagdad prohibiting the use of Persian currency in the bazaars, and threatening with imprisonment all who were found passing these coins. As the Persian pilgrims, when returning from Bagdad, make extensive purchases in the bazaars, their Government retaliated by prohibiting the pilgrimage, causing thus a heavy loss to the Bagdad traders.

I may mention that while detained at Kasr Shereen, waiting the reply to my telegram to Teheran, I was allowed to mix freely with the population and to pay my daily respects to the Governor of the district, who did not seem to apprehend any danger of being contaminated by me, although I had only just arrived from the district reported as infected.

This will enable your readers to judge of the value of the periodical reports of the Russian journals. If allowed to pass uncontradicted their effect would be most prejudicial to English commercial interests, so largely concerned in the Persian Gulf, and the valley of the Tigris and I have, therefore, ventured to so far trespass on your space in the hope that this contradiction appearing in *The Times* will finally dispose of these absurdly exagggerated reports.

SUICIDE OF A BARONET.

DR. DIPLOCK has held an inquest at 3, Roland-mansions, Gloucester-road, Kensington, relative to the death of Sir James Lumsden Seton, Bart., aged 49, who committed suicide by cutting his throat.—Lady Seton, the wife, said her husband had been depressed and unable to sleep of late. He had had trouble. He got up on Sunday morning about eight o'clock. She went to the bath room and found the door locked. A gentleman forced it open. She then found her husband dead in the bath. He was undressed. He had not expressed himself tired of his life.—Mr. Hugh Daves, a merchant, residing at 4, Roland-mansions, said he forced open the bath room door and found the deceased bleeding from a large wound in the throat. A razor was lying on the side of the bath.—The Coroner: Was there any water in the bath?—Witness: The water was running away. A Juror: I understand that there were symptoms of insanity in the family.—The Coroner: The symptoms described by the widow were seen in cases of suicidal mania.—The Juror: I believe Sir James had had a sunstroke.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Seton, the brother, was called, and said he had been informed that the deceased fell from a horse and received an injury from which he suffered at intervals.—The Coroner said no doubt the injury in the deceased's throat was his own act.—The jury concurred, and returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide whilst in a state of unsound mind.—The Coroner said there was a great want of people to take up cases of the present kind. Friends were the last persons to recognise the danger, and medical men hesitated before they gave certificates in cases where the patients were depressed and unable to sleep. If there were to be any alterations in the Lunacy Act those kind of cases ought to be considered. He thought it was a matter deserving of attention.

A STRANGE STORY.

THE *Cornishman* has published a sensational narrative of a murder alleged to have been committed near Penzance, the narrator professing to have remained silent under an oath imposed on him at the time of the committal of the deed over fifty years since. The writer, who signs himself "G. H. O.," and writes from Penzance, declares himself willing to indicate the spot where the body of the murdered man was buried. Shortly, the story is as follows:—The writer, then a junior in a firm in London, of which he is now the head, came to Penzance in September, 1834, to arrange terms among local tin-smelters. He left Penzance one evening to visit a friend in St. Just, which is about six miles from Penzance. On the way there, in a lonely part of the road, he met two men, when he heard one say "That's him," while the other asserted "No, it is not." They again faced each other, when the two men said they had taken him for another person. Almost immediately a man approached from the direction of St. Just, and the writer called his attention to the suspicious character of the two men. The man, who said he was a mine-agent, laughed at his feaas and went on his way. The writer had only proceeded about a couple of hundred yards when he was seized with nervous tremors. His legs refused to support him, and he fell in the middle of the road, but thought it better not to stay there, and so proceeded on hands and knees across the road, scrambled up a small bank, and found himself on a common. He dragged himself to a heather-covered strip between two clumps of furze, and threw himself at length and closed his eyes. After a little time he looked around, and the moonlight revealed to him a newly made mound. Hearing two shots fired he crouched and waited, and he saw two men just after bearing the body of a third man. To quote his letter:—

Once more a thrill of horror ran through me. On they came towards the newly made grave, almost touching my feet as they moved past. Then they turned to the right and threw the body into the pit. The corpse in the grave, the two men began to fill it up. They had not lowered the mound many inches when one of them discovered me. They pounced upon me and demanded what I was doing there. I explained, but all to no purpose. "The same pit will do for him." "Yes; shoot him." "No; cut his throat." "Stop, I'll load my pistol again; don't leave any marks of blood about, push him in the pit first, and cut his throat afterwards." These were the horrible threats accompanied by frightful imprecations which greeted me. Said one of the men to me again, "We have decided to bury you alive; slip off your clothes; it's hardly worth while burying that good suit of clothes of yours; it will do for one of us." I pleaded my youth, my accidental and unpremeditated presence, my wife and only child, and this at last seemed to touch the hearts of the brutes. "Well," said one, "we will spare your life on condition that you swear, as you hope for Heaven and the salvation of your wife, child, and friends; you shall swear it, too, on the point of this knife and the muzzle of this pistol, that what you have seen this night you will never speak of or divulge to any human being for a space of fifty years from this day, when we shall all be as this," at the same time kicking into the grave a clod of light-coloured clayey soil. I did swear most solemnly. I bought my life on that lonely heath of West Penwith. I have kept my promise. It is a little over fifty years ago. I was then twenty-six years of age so you see I am an old man now. These men were middle-aged, from forty-five to fifty, at that time.

Of his revisiting the spot, he writes:—

As I approached the fatal spot the road seemed entirely unaltered. I solemnly believe that I crept through the very gap in the low hedge of earth which still imperfectly protects the croft; that I stood between the self same clusters of furze which formed my bed—very nearly my bed of death—and peep-hole as the murderers hid the result of their accursed crime, and that I knelt on the undisturbed grave where their victim's bones are now mere dust. After half a century I knelt again not to implore mercy of man, as I did then, but of God, lest unwittingly I have sinned in keeping an extorted pledge and, to save myself from harm, have reluctantly shielded heinous criminals.

The writer concludes by saying that he did not at the time hear of any person connected with the district being missed, nor has he ever learned anything that would help to throw light on the name of the victim or the motive for the murder.

CHOLERA RESEARCHES IN FRANCE AND GERMANY.

A MEMBER of the Commission appointed for the purpose of investigating the mode of action of the cholera and its method of propagation has favoured the Paris correspondent of the *Times* with a summary of its conclusions. The Commission consisted of seven members, but only five acted—namely, MM. Sicard, Taxier, Loucel, Livon and Chareyre. Its conclusions are these: 1. The cholera is transmissable to the rabbit as demonstrated by injection into the veins of the blood of a cholera patient at the algid period. The rabbit died in 24 hours with lesions entirely like those of cholera. 2. By cultivation this blood after a few hours loses its infectious properties. 3. Injections of choleraic blood in the period of reaction or a very advanced algied period produce no effect. 4. The perspiration of a cholera patient injected into the veins does not transmit cholera. 5. The stomachic or intestinal dejections, or the gastro-intestinal contents (this last full of virgule microbes) may after filtration be injected with impunity into the cellular tissue of the peritoneum, the windpipe, the intestines, the rectum, and even into the blood. 6. Virgule microbes taken from the intestines of a cholera patient may be introduced into the intestines of a rabbit and multiply there for more than 11 days without producing any choleraic symptoms, and without autopsy revealing the anatomo-pathological lesions characteristic of cholera. 7. There is thus every proof of the non-specificity of the virgule microbe. We experimented on microbes taken from the intestine and with dejections kept from two to 12 days, the results being always negative. Everything also proves that this microbe does not produce in the intestine toxical ptomaines which would be the cause of poisoning—namely, the lesion of the blood. The inference from more than 50 of these experiments is the noncontagiousness of cholera, which I maintained from the very opening of the discussions. 8. The minute examination made by us of the heart and large venous vessels of cholera patients enables us to affirm that there is no phlebo-carditis in cholera as alleged by Morgagni and still maintained by many enlightened doctors. 9. Bulbariant medullary lesions, or those of the solar plexus, appear to us to be all secondary lesions. 10. In our opinion the initial lesion of cholera takes place in the blood. 11. It essentially consists in the softening of the hemiglobine which makes some globules lose first their clear shape, the fixity of their form, and the faculty of being indented. Those globules adhere together, lengthen out—*en olive*—stick together, and in fulminating cases especially some are seen which are quite abnormal, while others appear quite healthy. 12. The entire loss of elasticity of the globule (which is shown by the preservation of the elliptic form when it has been stretched out) is, in our view, a certain sign of the patient's death. To stretch out a globule you have merely to alter the inclination of a plate on which a sanguineous current has been established in the field of the microscope. The fluid column stops at one point, whereas the rest continues to flow. An elongation of the intermediary globules results, and then a rupture of the column. In the gap thus formed are some scattered globules. If these revert to their primitive form the patient may recover. If they keep the elliptic form we have seen death follow in every case, even if the patient's symptoms were not serious at the time of the examination of the blood. At the outset and in the fulminating cases, which give the clearest results, globules remaining healthy are seen alongside the unhealthy ones and assumes the shape [illegible] well known in heaps of money, or maintain their liberty. When currents are created in the field of observation the columns of healthy or less unhealthy globules remained stationary, or nearly so, whereas the unhealthy globules flow between the columns or the stationary globular masses like fluid lava. This we believe to be the characteristic lesion of cholera. By hourly examination of the blood of cholera patients the progress of the malady can be mathematically followed. First some globules are unhealthy, then one-third, then half, then two thirds, and lastly death supervenes. A very important fact in our view is that all the globules are not simultaneously affected. We debar ourselves from substituting a fresh hypothesis for all those we have overthrown. We confine ourselves to saying that we know better than our predecessors what the cholera is not, but we do not know what it is.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* reproduces several of Dr. Koch's diagrams as well as a copy of a photograph of a drop of blood from a patient stricken with yellow fever, urging that the latter germ should not escape attention. In the course of the article which accompanies these illustrations, the *Pall Mall* observes that the value of Dr. Koch's identification of the comma bacillus as the germ of Asiatic cholera seems likely to be very fiercely disputed. So absolute is the scepticism of some of the faculty that Dr. Klein, the head of the English Cholera Commission in India, has taken to drinking them wholesale without producing any evil result. The report of the five French doctors is too technical for the general public to understand, but the point seems to be that it is not in the ejections of cholera patients, but in the blood that the specific poison is to be found. They can inoculate rabbits with cholera by using the blood of cholera patients, but in no other way can the disease be communicated to animals. Dr. Koch admits that injections of the comma bacilli have failed to produce cholera in rabbits. The French doctors, therefore, maintain that the cholera germ is not dangerous—or, as they say, there is every proof of the non-specificity of the *virgule* microbe—the virtual lesion of cholera takes place in the blood.

The following is Dr. Koch's explanation of the way in which the development of the bacteria in the intestines is able to kill a human being:—To explain the process, we must first remind our readers of the well-known process of fermentation. As vinegar is the product of microscopic beings known as vinegar bacteria, so the comma bacilli produce matter in the intestines which has a poisonous effect, is sucked up by the body, and brings about the general symptoms of a severe choleraic attack. In cases where the comma bacilli develop quickly and in great numbers in the intestines, large quantities of poison are developed, which have a fatal effect on the organism, and the attack ends in death. It is, however, not always the case that the poisoning ends fatally; patients often recover. If, however, the mucous membrane of the intestines has been to much injured, death occurs at a later stage of the disease, with typhoid symptoms.

According to Dr. Koch the cholera germs cannot be frozen to death: fourteen deg. Fahrenheit do not prevent their returning to vitality. They are best killed by drying. Twenty-four hours' dryness will kill the toughest comma bacillus that ever lived. Dr. Koch found that the addition of an aqueous solution of iodine (1 in 4,000) to meat infusion in the proportion of 1 in 10 did not in the least interfere with the growth of the bacilli in that medium. Alcohol first checks the development of the comma bacilli, when it is mixed with the nutrient fluid in proportion of one in ten. Common salt was added to the extent of two per cent. without influencing the growth of the bacilli. Sulphate of iron in the proportion of two per cent. checks this growth. Among other substances which prevent the growth of the comma bacillus may be mentioned alum, in solutions of the strength of one in 100; camphor, one in 300; carbolic acid, one in 400; oil of peppermint, one in 2,000; sulphate of copper, one in 2,500; quinine, one in 5,000; and corrosive sublimate, one in 100,000.

A STORM IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD.

QUITE a storm in the theatrical world has been aroused by Mrs. Kendal's outspoken paper on the position of the English stage. Even the social journals are not a whit less hostile towards the accomplished actress than are the organs of the profession. "Atlas" writes in the *World*:—I do not think that members of the dramatic profession, or indeed any persons conversant with the inner life of the theatrical world, would agree with Mr. Shaw-Lefevre that Mrs. Kendal in her recent address had concealed her art. By the initiated, the artless artfulness of the lecturer is fully appreciated: every cap fitted, every stab noted, every bitter blow, every sly thrust traced to the head or heart for which it was intended. It is an open secret that the most distinguished of living English actors recently refused to take part in a certain projected performance, as it would involve the necessity of his being brought into contact with an actress, the constant rancour of whose tongue, directed against him and other brother and sister artists was matter of general comment. This actress, whoever she may have been, has had her revenge at Mrs. Kendal's hands. "She left not even Lancelot brave, nor Galahad clean." The insinuations, scattered broadcast by this mature and respectable Vivien, are all-reaching; the accusation of self-advertising by "railway-stations demonstration" applies solely to Mrs. Langtry, who alone has rivalled the G. O. M. in carriage-window oratory, and the "receptions in theatres" to Mr. Irving, who is throughout a constant aim for the squirt. Mr. Wyndham, of the Criterion,

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was accommodated with much knuckle-rapping; but he can take care of himself. He might possibly retort that *Impulse* was a play which bordered on the objectionable, and that there was one passage in *The Squire* which was only saved by Mrs. Kendal's admirable art from being absolutely indelicate. But when Mrs. Kendal talks about advertisement by "photography and speech-making" as "degrading to the drama," I am inclined to ask myself whether I have never seen photographs of a very buxom Black-Eyed Susan, half-encircled by a slim William; whether I have never seen fifty other photographic poses implying the highest art and the deepest conjugal affection; and whether the report of a charmingly playful speech delivered to a provincial audience recently, with delightful references to "my ironmaster," and "coming to have a little peep at you," and all the rest of it, was entirely false. All this, however, is venial *badinage*, spiced with spite as old women's tea is occasionally "laced" with brandy. But when Mrs. Kendal declared that "affliction is turned to profitable account, and at a dull period an illness is regarded as a positive boon," she forgot her position, she forgot her sex, in her desire to have a fling at a rival actress, whose popularity, great as may be Mrs. Kendal's, is ten times greater. The allusion—referring, as every one believes, to a recent case, in which the sufferer very nearly had to undergo amputation of the arm—was ungenerous, unwomanly, untrue. Mrs. Kendal was, some years ago, the victim of a cab accident which was widely paragraphed, but no insinuation to her detriment was ever made on that account. She must by this time be sorry she was betrayed into this fatal error: *le jeu ne valait pas la Kendal.*

THE DELIMITATION COMMISSION.

THE special correspondent of the *Pioneer*, writing from Galichah on 12th inst., says:—We left Salihan yesterday at midday, overtook the Infantry at Mamu, and joined the Cavalry here to-day, midday. The Cavalry are now starting for the Helmund. The Infantry and heavy baggage start together on the evening of the 14th, and reach the Helmund on the 16th. Heliographic communication between Garmaski and Galichah, and Khwaja Ali and Galichah, will be carried on, and should any hitch in the return of the water camels from the Helmund for the use of the second party occur, the latter will be advised and its departure postponed. Each party carries with it from Galichah a further supply of water in puckalies and mussucks. Precise orders regulating the time and order of march and carriage, and the issue of water and rations, have been issued, and all arrangements for guides and beacons completed. We estimate the distance to Garmaski at 26 miles, and thence to the Helmund 25. More heavy baggage arrives here to-morrow, and on arrival at the Helmund it will be consigned to the Amir's officials, who will escort it through Afghanistan, following one day's march behind the main body of the Commission. On the 19th we leave Khwaja Ali, cross the Helmund at Ashkanik, three marches beyond Rudbar, and then follow Khanikoff's route in 1858 *viâ* Lash-Juwain (and some twenty miles west of the main route through Farrah, Sabzawar, and Herat) to Kushan. Between Khwaja Ali and Kushan three halts of one day each will be made: two of them near the Seistan border, when inquiries will be instituted by Colonel Ridgeway into the nature of a dispute existing between the Persian and Afghan Governments relating to the Seistan frontier, as fixed by Goldsmid and Pollock in 1872. The only report on our trans-Helmund route that we possess is based on a letter from the Amir. The distances therein given can at best be regarded only as approximate, and the statements about water must be cautiously received. However, if difficulties arise, the main road can always be reached in a day's march. It is, however, deemed inadvisable, owing to the reported inimical tendencies of the inhabitants, to follow the main road. Beyond the Helmund the Commission will throughout its march take all the precautions customarily observed by a force in an enemy's country. The officers of the Survey, Intelligence, and Scientific Departments will, whenever considered perfectly safe, conduct their investigations and researches under escorts provided by the Amir's agent. At Khwaja Ali a number of good riding camels will be purchased, and a corps of mounted infantry will be organised in pursuance of the system adopted between Nushki and the Helmund of mounting infantry on Sardar Azad Khan's camels, which was found to answer admirably. From Kushan the right bank of the Hari Rud will be followed, and consistently with the necessity for rapid progress all possible information about the country traversed will be obtained. About the reported concession of territory as far south as Pul-i-Khatun, made by the British to the Russian Government according to Mr. Marvin, nothing is shown here. Captain Gore and Lieutenant Talbot have respectively surveyed the Kani and Chagai routes, and the results of their independent labours have on comparison proved entirely satisfactory, several important points having been fixed, in particular that of Kuh-i-Khamshin on the Helmund. They have every hope of successfully continuing their work. Captain Peacocke after leaving Nushki on the 27th ultimo crossed the Peshin Lora *hamun* to Chagai, 30 miles without water, and thence *viâ* Robat and Sakalik to Galichah. His report of this route compared with that taken by the Commission is favourable. The water-supply is inferior and less capable of development. The road is longer and more difficult for troops, and in some places so heavy with sand as to be impassable for wheeled vehicles and artillery. The grazing is, however, better, and Chagai affords some supplies.

THE STATE OF THE NAVY.

THE state of the English Navy is still receiving considerable attention both from speakers and newspaper correspondents. One of the chief contributions to the discussion has been a speech delivered in London by the former Chief Constructor of the Navy.

Sir E. J. Reed, M.P., said:—I am bound to say, turning to the question of the Navy, that I am met with peculiar difficulties. My first difficulty is the presence of my esteemed friend, Mr. Henry Richard, the member for Merthyr Tydvil, a man entitled, if any man living is entitled, to the very high distinction of being called the apostle of peace of this generation (applause). But I cannot but be aware that all his efforts, and all the efforts of Christians for the last eighteen centuries, have not exterminated war in the world, nor relieved us from the necessity of being prepared for the time to come (applause). And this brings me to my second difficulty, which is this, that I have made a resolution to take no part and to say no word in the present discussion upon the position of the Navy, although I have been asked to do so by many of the newspapers and other Press influences of the country. My reason was this, that this is a country and this is an age when a man is always suspected of exaggerating a thing he has interest in, and that he is supposed to understand. And a difficulty that I have, and others who are anxious about the Navy of this country, to encounter is the great, astonishing and continual indifference of the people of England to our position as a naval nation (applause). For years past this country has been prepared to expend and has expended—not, in my opinion, always wisely—many millions more of your money upon its Army than it has ever expended upon its Navy (hear, hear). And at this moment with no army interest whatever, which I have intelligence enough to discern, in the least degree comparable to the interests which hang upon your naval authority on the face of the globe, you are prepared to go on spending fifteen or more millions every year upon your Army, which cannot do more than outlying and isolated duties, and cannot confront the armies of Europe, and are content to let your Navy go forward, starved and sacrificed (loud cheers), because you do not realise the frightful penalties that must ensue from a single overthrow of your naval force. There was a time, and nowadays men ask whether the Navy of England is not equal to any combined two or three navies of Europe. I tell you that the people who put that question are in blank and abject ignorance of the state of the facts. I state that the time for comparing the English naval force with the combined force of two or three great Powers of Europe has passed away, and the question which this country has to confront is whether it is equal, whether it will be equal three or four years hence, not to a combination of European Powers, but to a single Power (cheers) which has not and cannot have one tithe of the interest which this country has in its power upon the seas. What I wish to point out to you is that not merely in the strength of your Navy, but in the circumstances of your navy, you run risks and incur penalties such as have never before been run or incurred. We live in a time when the temptations to sacrifice for the single purpose of economy are boundless (hear, hear), and when every Administration—and I myself have had experience of Administrations of both Parties—when every Administration yields to one necessity—and what is that? Not, sir, I maintain to keep the power of England adequate—for that no Cabinet, whatever it may be, whether Conservative or Liberal, ever thinks of. They never think of keeping the power of England what it should be. What they do think of is preventing any increase, or any substantial increase, in the Navy Estimates for the year (cheers and dissent). I say that, and I hope that those who differ from me will believe that in saying it—and they must know that in saying it I am a man under obligations to the Party that at present governs the country, and have many and many a time held my tongue when I should have followed my own impulse, and spoken because I would not create embarrassments for the Party that I represent (cheers)—but I do say—and therein lies the root of the whole question—that no Government that you have had ever cares about the actual position of the Navy so as to influence the expenditure upon the Navy. The one thing that it does care about is to obey the behest of the Treasury, and to keep down to one fixed point the expenditure upon it (hear, hear). Hence it is that we have reached the position which we have reached to-day. I hope that if the naval question is to be discussed in this country it will be discussed in a spirit which shall sweep completely away the subterfuges to which men resort in order to keep the expenditure upon the Navy low and the expenditure upon the Army great. The people of England have for many years past been content to see the pensions of its naval officers and its army officers continually devouring the effective strength of the Navy, and keeping down that strength upon which this country ought to rely, and must rely in the end (cheers).

The *Engineer* follows up its article of the 12th of September with another paper on the position of the British Navy as compared with that of France. The stock arguments of the optimist section of the public, it observes, are these:—"That our shores are well defended by forts; and that British waters could be so thickly sown with torpedoes that no hostile ironclad dare enter them; that one English sailor is worth five Frenchmen, and so on. We have even been told on the one hand that we have now as many ships as we can find crews for; and, on the other, that there is no use enlisting more men, because we have no ships into which to put them. Lastly, it is urged that it is waste of money to build ships of war." Some of these arguments are not worthy of serious attention. It is the first that is no doubt mainly responsible for our naval weakness, and it consequently deserves refutation more than any other, and this although nothing can be more erroneous than the assumptions on which it is based. And the refutation reveals most strikingly the dangerous position in which the nation stands. "Let us suppose, for a moment, that war were declared between England and France, and consider what would take place—how in short the war would be carried on. Neither country would or could waste time and life in invasion or attempts at invasion. France might, indeed, make demonstrations, like that of Hoche in the last century on the coast of Ireland; and so might we. As a matter of fact, France could bring England on her knees without ever sending a war ship within sight of her shores. Our coast defences of all kinds would be about as useful as Greenwich Observatory or the Tower of London. Their existence would be ignored by an enemy, whom they would in no way incommode, simply because he would never go near them. France would attack, not England, but her commerce, and in doing this she would be perfectly successful. France, at a very moderate expenditure of life and treasure, could ruin England. This is a point which is entirely overlooked by all writers on the subject. Napoleon Bonaparte perfectly understood the system, and only failed to carry it out because we had too many frigates. In 1779 we had 293 ships of the line, 258 frigates, and 557 smaller vessels of war, while France had but 87 ships of the line, and 60 frigates. Their numerical inferiority gave us an immense advantage. In fact, without it, the ruin of the nation would probably have been complete. It is generally assumed that for France to carry on a war with England would be an enormously expensive affair. In truth, it would be nothing of the kind. France would have to do very little indeed. We have recently been told so by French authority. Her armoured ships might be kept in harbours to defend them, with all the advantages that position could give, from English attack. Her armies need not leave the shores of France, and yet in less than one month France would completely upset all our commercial relations, and go a long way towards starving us into submission. The work would be done by light, fast, cheap cruisers, which would play havoc with our mercantile marine. The story of the Alabama and Captain Semmes should never be forgotten. A single unarmoured, and not very speedy steamer, commanded by a resolute sailor, actually swept the merchant ships of the Federals off the sea. What would fifty such ships do with our commerce? British ironclads might thunder against French forts; they might fight naval battles until the French fleet was wholly consumed; yet the progress of events would be uniformly disastrous for England, and this must be so as a result of the adoption of tactics which we are totally unprepared to deal with. All comparisons of naval strength must be misleading as far as this country is concerned if they are based solely on ironclad fleets, simply because ironclads are not the only weapons with which we could be attacked, nor are they the weapons from which we have most to dread. If it could be shown to-morrow that England had twice as many ironclads—line-of-battle ships—twice as powerful as those of France, there would hardly be less cause for anxiety than we have now." It is to the last degree important that a mistake should not be made in the direction taken in building more ships:—"We do not say that more ironclads should not be built; but we do say that if the sum to be expended is limited, then it ought to be devoted to the construction of vessels competent to clear the seas of the only foes which our mercantile marine need really fear under existing circumstances. France dare not send her ironclad ships far from home, because they might be wanted at any moment to prevent a British descent on her coasts. England, for the like reasons, must keep nearly all her line-of-battle ships at home. The two heavy fleets would thus be employed in watching each other, while the lighter and swifter class of ships which France might employ for the purpose would so harass our merchant ships that, as we have said, they would not dare to attempt to leave harbour. The urgent want of Great Britain at the present moment is the equivalent of the old-fashioned frigate. We ought to have at least twenty-five new and extremely fast ships, unarmoured, but mounting shielded guns of very great power, and plenty of machine-guns. Such vessels, of moderate dimensions and moderate price, would be no contemptible foe even for the most powerful ironclad afloat. The guns of such cruisers might easily be of sufficient power to punch 14 in. or 15 in. of armour; and their superior speed would enable them to fight ironclads if driven to it, just how, when, and where they pleased. Our purpose will be served if only we can succeed in convincing the country that such ships are far more necessary to England at the present moment than enormously expensive ironclads. But the cruisers we want are entirely different craft from the useless little ships called cruisers which we now have in the Navy. The argument that money spent on ships of war is money wasted is briefly considered and dismissed. It is impossible to regard an expenditure which adequately protects life and property as waste. Besides, when a million sterling is spent on the Navy, it goes into British pockets, and employment is found for men who would otherwise be idle.

THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER IN AUSTRALIA.

THE following telegram, dated Adelaide (South Australia), October appears in the *British Australasian*:—"The Duke of Manchester has received a remarkable farewell demonstration. During his travels in the Northern Territory his party were attacked by the blacks, and some of them were killed. The Duke narrowly escaped. Revenge parties have now started in pursuit. The Duke of Manchester speaks enthusiastically of the fertility of the Northern Territory." His Grace has a large interest in the syndicate which has been formed for the purpose of taking over and working the pastoral property of Messrs. Fisher and Lyons in the Northern Territory, comprising 34,000 square miles leasehold and 23,000 miles freehold property, and it was probably during his visit to this property that the attack occurred.

EXPLOSION AT SALISBURY.

AN audacious attempt has been made to blow down the Council House at Salisbury. On September 27, at eleven o'clock a startling report was heard. Houses situate half a mile away shook violently. Persons living in the suburbs fancied there had been an explosion at their neighbours' houses, and general consternation prevailed. At first it was thought there had been a violent gas explosion, but soon the knowledge became general that there had been an attempt to blow up the fine old Council House, standing in the Market-place. A crowd at once assembled upon the spot. It was for some time impossible to ascertain anything on account of the dense smoke which hung about the place, and the confusion was increased by the great excitement and terror prevailing. In less than a quarter of an hour hundreds of people had congregated upon the spot, the traffic being entirely blocked. The quantity of glass strewed in the road and the general debris showed that serious injury had been done to property. It was, on investigation, discovered that an explosive had been placed on the east side of the Council House; that it had apparently done little damage to the building, but that it had entirely denuded the windows of glass, and had wrought some injury to the dwelling-houses opposite. That far more serious injury was intended was soon apparent. No persons were in the street at the time, but several who were in the vicinity were shaken severely, and the inhabitants near describe the effect as like a shock of earthquake. A piece of tin containing some white sulphurous mixture was found, but there is no trace of the offenders, nor is any motive for the outrage assigned.

The police patrolled the neighbourhood during Saturday night. The building is situated in the south-east corner of the Market-place. It was the gift of Mr. Jacob Earl, of Radnor, Recorder of the City in 1794. It is a square building of white brick, with a grand Doric portico at the entrance to the two Courts of Law, on the west side, and a large bay window projecting from the great banqueting-room in the east. It was beneath this window that the explosion took place. The principal entrance is on the north side, by a flight of steps leading to the door. Immediately facing this is the monument to Lord Herbert of Lea. An attempt was made a few months ago to blow that up; it did not succeed, but the statue was injured. Several other attempts have been made on buildings in the city. At first they were all regarded as hoaxes; a more serious view is now taken of them.

The authorities at Salisbury have taken immediate action in hope of discovering who are the perpetrators of the outrage. The Watch Committee have decided to offer a preliminary reward of 200*l*. for information which would lead to the discovery of the offender. It is now generally believed that the intention was to wreck the Council House. The spot selected for the perpetration of the outrage was the one where preparations were most unlikely to be observed, there being no lamp. The force of the explosion may be imagined from the fact that it was heard at Clarendon Park, which is quite three miles off, and that the shock was felt for more than a mile. That greater damage was not done can only be attributed to the position in which the explosive was placed. The Council House at the time contained none of the old and valuable city muniments, they having been removed. It contained, however, a number of valuable paintings. It is perhaps remarkable in connection with the present attempt that the old municipal building, which was replaced by the present structure, was destroyed by fire, several valuable works of art being lost.

A statement throwing some light on the explosion has been made by Mr. H. J. Foley. He says that he was walking across the Market-place just before half-past ten when he observed a party of about half-a-dozen young men and two young women, one of whom was in a light dress, standing at the doorway of a public-house not far from the Council Chamber. On returning about five minutes afterwards he saw what appeared to be the same party at the north-west corner of the Council House. His attention was attracted by their conduct. He waited a minute or two, during which he two or three times heard a whistle like a call. Two of the party left the others, and Mr. Foley believes that they went up the steps and towards the place where the explosion took place. He went on; but in less than a minute he heard the explosion, and at once returned to the spot, at which others had already arrived. Whilst standing there he heard a boy of about eight or ten years of age tell an older one that he was on the stone platform where the explosion occurred when it took place. He spoke to the lad, and in reply to him the boy informed him that he saw a girl in a light dress go round the corner. None of the party were to be seen when Mr. Foley got to the place, and he would not be able to identify any of them.

Colonel Ford, of the Home Office, Inspector of Explosives, has been to Salisbury and visited the premises.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, October 3)

Admiralty, 29th September, 1884.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Capt and B Major R E Montgomery to be Major, vice Beechey, to half-pay. Lieut W G Speed to be Capt, vice Montgomery.

Admiralty, 30th September, 1884.

The Rev Francis Flynn, B A, has been appointed Chaplain in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Admiralty, 2nd October, 1884.

Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers, Liverpool Brigade.—The Rev R H Hammond to be Honorary Chaplain.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, October 3.)

War Office, Pall Mall, 3rd October, 1884.

The Worcestershire Regt, Lieut-Genl and Hon Genl R W D Leith, C B, to be Col, vice Genl E A Somerset, C B, transferred to the King's Royal Rifle Corps.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Genl E A Somerset, C B, from the Worcestershire Regt, to be Col Comdt, vice Genl R Rumley, deceased.

3rd Dragoon Guards, Lieut J E F H Roche to be Capt vice R K Parke, seconded for service as an Adjut of Auxiliary Forces.

5th Dragoon Guards, Lieut S W K Cradock to be Capt vice W H Atherton, promoted.

4th Hussars, Capt W A Ramsay to be Major, vice Bt Lieut-Col H F Grant, seconded.

Lieut W P Wilson-Todd to be Capt vice W A Ramsay.

8th Hussars, Lieut W K Mitford to be Capt vice E J Fell, promoted.

Lieut H N M Thoyts, from the 3rd Hussars, to be Lieut vice W K Mitford.

10th Hussars, Lieut C S Greenwood to be Capt vice R P Sandeman, resigned.

Lieut E Baring, from the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt), to be Lieut vice C S Greenwood.

12th Lancers, Lieut W J Rant, from the 6th Dragoons, to be Capt vice H A Case Walker, resigned.

19th Hussars, Lieut-Col Percy H S Barrow, C B, C M G, to command the Regt.

Royal Artillery, Major W R Rudge retires upon retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut-Col.

Lieut-Col E R Cottingham, from half-pay, to be Lieut-Col, vice Col C J Hope-Johnstone, retired.

Capt F M Robinson to be Major, vice Bt Lieut-Col G A Russell (late Bengal) promoted, with seniority next to and below Major G H O'Malley.

Capt E W Adams to be Major, vice Bt Lieut-Col P H Greig (late Bombay) promoted, with seniority next to and below Major R de Marylski.

Capt and Bt Major E R Elles to be Major upon the Seconded List.

Capt de Courcy Daniell to be Major upon the Seconded List.

Capt H W B T Haverfield to be Major upon the Seconded List.

Capt P L MacGregor Skinner to be Major upon the Seconded List.

Capt W Aitken, from the Seconded List to be Major, vice Bt Col A Harness, C B, seconded on appointment as Secy to the Royal Military Academy.

Lieut A D Macdonald to be Capt vice F M Robinson, promoted.

Lieut H S Dawkins to be Capt, vice E W Adams, promoted.

Lieut C D Scott to be Lieut upon the Seconded List, for service with the Punjab Frontier Force.

Lieut A F Montanaro to be Lieut upon the Seconded List, for service with the Hyderabad Contingent.

In consequence of the promotion of Majors Robinson and Adams, with effect from the 1st Jan, 1884, the dates of promotion of the undermentioned Officers are altered as stated against their names:—Captains R L Haines, and H P Hickman, 1st Jan; K S Dunsterville, B E Walker and W F G Moberly, 9th Jan; A Tracey, 16th Jan; A E Russell, 1st March; W A Smith, 19th March; G H Bittleston, and W [illegible] Hicks[illegible] March; H [illegible] Piers, 31st May; P L W Williams, 1st June; C A Howard, 13th June; [illegible] Chambers, 17th June; E A Burrows and C H Crofton, 2nd July; W H H Waters and C D Cottrell, 30th July; A H Carter, 1st Aug; E A Lambart and C E Maturin, 14th Aug; K S Davison, and R M Crofton, 17th Aug; C H Blount, 20th Aug; G N H Barlow, 25th Aug; G M Boothby, 26th Aug; F B Elmslie and N B Inglefield, 27th Aug.

Royal Engineers, Lieut-Col and Col W C Phillpotts to be Col, vice T Inglis, CB, retired.

Lieut-Col and Col John Le Mesurier (late Bombay) to be Col, vice H F Hancock, removed as a Genl Officer.

Lieut-Col and Col H L Prendergast (late Madras), to be Col, vice J Mullins, removed as a Genl Officer.

Lieut-Col and Col A R MacDonnell has retired upon retired pay, with an annuity and the honorary rank of Major-Genl.

Major and Bt Lieut-Col T F Dowden (late Bombay), to be Lieut-Col, vice J Le Mesurier.

Major and Bt Lieut-Col R Thompson (late Madras) to be Lieut Col, vice H L Prendergast.

Grenadier Guards, The Christian names of Lieut A F W E Webster are as now described, and not as previously stated.

MEMORANDA.

Major-Genl Ch J Merriman, C S I, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, to be Lieut-Genl, vice F R Maunsell, C B (late Bengal), removed to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

Col H F Hancock, Rl (late Bombay) Engrs, to be Major-Genl, vice C J Merriman, C S I.

Col J Mullins, Rl (late Madras) Engrs, to be Major-Genl, vice J G Medley, Rl (late Bengal) Engrs, retired.

Lieut-Col G Upton Prior, the Rl Scots (Lothian Regt), to be Col.

The undermentioned Lieut-Cols of the Indian Staff Corps to be Cols:—C M Griffith and H C B Tanner, Bombay; W J Bell, and J C Gunning, Madras; H M Repton, Bengal; G Rowlandson, Madras F Wheeler, Bengal; ; W Cleland-Henderson, E S Berkeley, W L N Knyvett, S W B Sherman, B H Preston, and F B Boone, Madras; J Upperton, CB, and H C T Jarret, VC, Bengal; G Murray and C Mackenzie, and R C Budd, Madras.

Depy Comsy and Hony Lieut E D Hart, Bombay Estabt, to have the hony rank of Capt.

Lieut A V H Brooke, half pay, retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

Qmr U F Lapham, the Royal Scots Fusiliers, to have the honorary and relative rank of Capt.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Lieut R A C Forster, Capt 3rd Battn, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt), to be Capt.

India Office, 3rd October, 1884.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers of H M's Indian Military Forces:—Lieut-Col G Tyndall, of the Madras S C, Major T Dawes, of the Bengal S C, Major C M Al Morant, of the Madras Army, Depy Surgn-Genl J E Tuson, MD, of the Bengal Army, and Surgn-Major R Mantell, of the Bengal Army.

BREVET.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Colonel. Lieut-Col G Tyndall, of the Madras S C.

To be Lieut-Col. Major T Dawes, of the Bengal S C. Major C M A Morant, of the Madras Army.

To be Surgns-Genl—Depy Surgn-Genl J J Clarke, MD, of the Bengal Army.

To be Deputy Surgns-Genl—Bgde Surgn W Watson, MD, of the Bengal Army. Bgde Surgn T Mathew, of the Bengal Army.

To be Bgde Surgn—Surgn-Major F Odevaine, of the Bengal Army.

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SECONDLY.—All that piece of land situate at Camateepoora, containing 132 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Nicholas Fernandes, thirdly described, on the south by Camateepoora-street, on the east by Camateepoora Centre-road, and on the west by the property firstly described, and which said piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 75, new No. 16083, and new Survey No. 6904, which messuages are also assessed under No. 43.

THIRDLY.—All that piece of land situate at New Town containing 5433-9th square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by vacant land, on the south by the property secondly described, on the east by the Camateepoora Centre-road, and on the west by vacant ground, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 3161 and 3161 A.

All persons having any claim or demand on the said properties or any one of them by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, lease or otherwise are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in No. 1, Hummum-street, within the Fort, within four days from the date hereof; after which time the sale will be completed and all claims will be considered nul and void.—Dated this 16th day of October, 1884.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 478 OF 1879.

HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, one of the administrators de bonis non with the will annexed of the late CURSETJEE COWASJEE ASHBURNER, deceased, residing in house No. 10, situate at Cowasjee Patell Tank-road, in the Island of Bombay..............Plaintiff.

vs.

BOMANJEE CURSETJEE ASHBURNER and HEERJEEBHOY CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, being with the Plaintiff the administrators de bonis non with the will annexed of the said CURSETJEE COWASJEE ASHBURNER and DADABHOY CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, COWASJEE CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, ARDASEER CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, and RUSTOMJEE CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, also of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, and all residing in the house aforesaid..............Defendants

PURSUANT to the decretal order made in the above suit and bearing date the fifth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and the orders dated the second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and the twenty-first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, respectively, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in one lot before George H. FARRAN, Esquire, Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office in the Court House, on the nineteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, at the hour of three of the clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the Estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and of the abovenamed defendants or any of them in the premises hereinafter described, that is to say:—

All that extensive tract of land containing by admeasurement about one thousand three hundred and eleven acres, situate in the Island of Salsette, in the Zillah of Tannah, and consisting of the entire village of Bhandoop and portions of the village of Navoor and Canjoor, respectively, together with a pucca built upper storeyed Bungalow and the furniture therein contained, and the premises well known as the Bhandoop distillery, consisting of various buildings, machinery, apparatus, fittings and appliances suited for distilling spirits. The said Bungalow is well suited for a large family residence and the same and the distillery premises are within a few minutes walk of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's Station at Bhandoop. A line of rails thrown alongside the distillery warehouses runs into the trunk line of the Railway Company aforesaid, on the opposite side of which is a creek which floats at flood-tides ordinary country vessels. Goods manufactured at the distillery can be thus easily brought to Bombay either by Rail or by Sea. There are several Wells and Tanks on the Estate, some of which provide the Bungalow and the distillery premises with copious supplies of water conveyed through a long line of iron pipes. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company are at present paying Rupees eight hundred per annum for the privilege of drawing water for their Locomotives through the sources aforesaid.

There are various descriptions of trees growing on the estate, amongst which are principally Brab Trees, Date Trees, and Mangoe Trees. There is also a Small Forest which produces valuable Teak Rafters and ordinary firewood. Portion of the estate is let to tenants, and certain produce of the estate is farmed by the Receiver for a period of one year from twenty ninth June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, Attornies for Plaintiff, No. 29, Meadow-street, Fort.—Dated this 22nd day of September, 1884.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

NOTICES.

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